

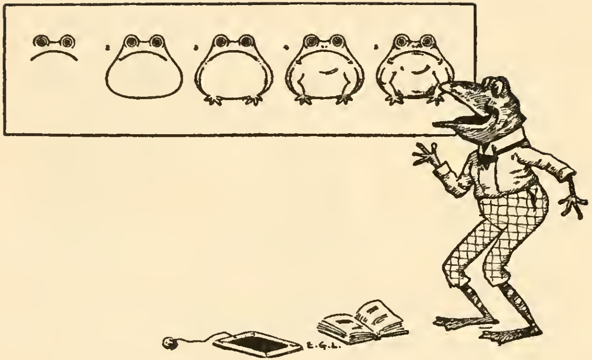
WHAT TO DRAW and HOW TO DRAW IT

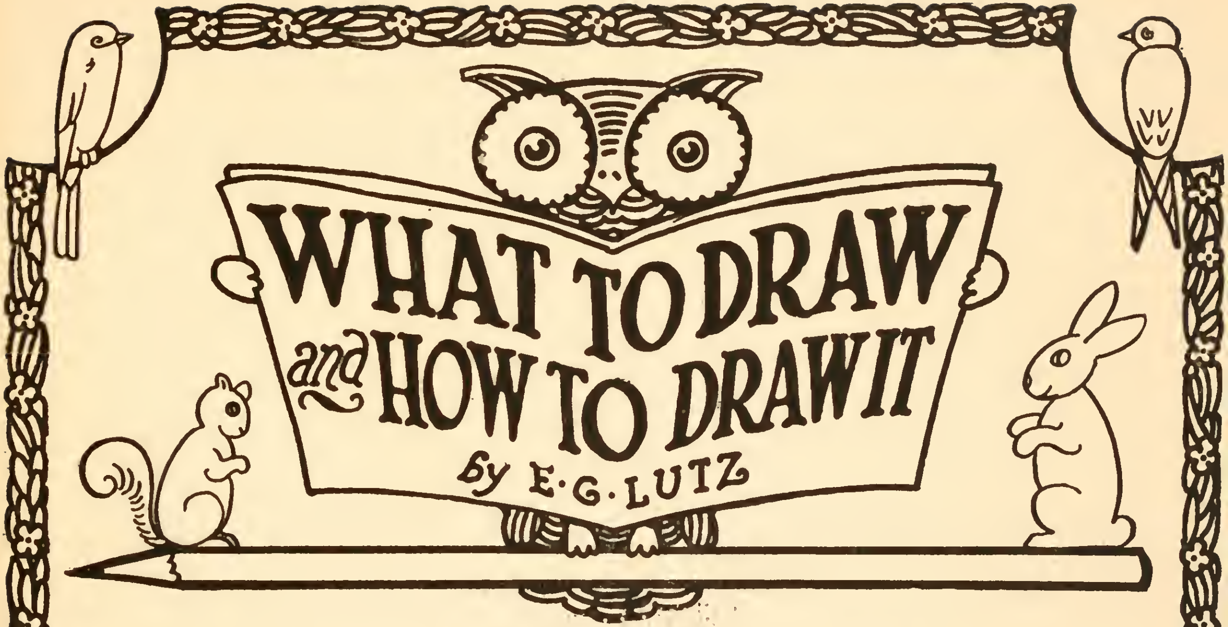


BY E. G. LUTZ









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Publishers

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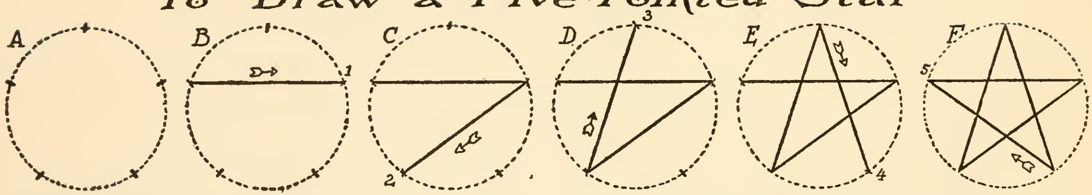
INSTRUCTIONS

In drawing from this book, copy the last diagram, or finished picture, of the particular series before you.

The other diagrams—beginning with number one, then number two, and so on—show how to go on with your drawing. They give the order in which to make the various strokes of the pencil that together form the completed picture. The dotted lines indicate where light lines are drawn that help in construction—that is; getting proportions correctly, outlining the general form, or marking details in their proper places. Do not press hard on the pencil in making these construction lines, then they can be erased afterwards.

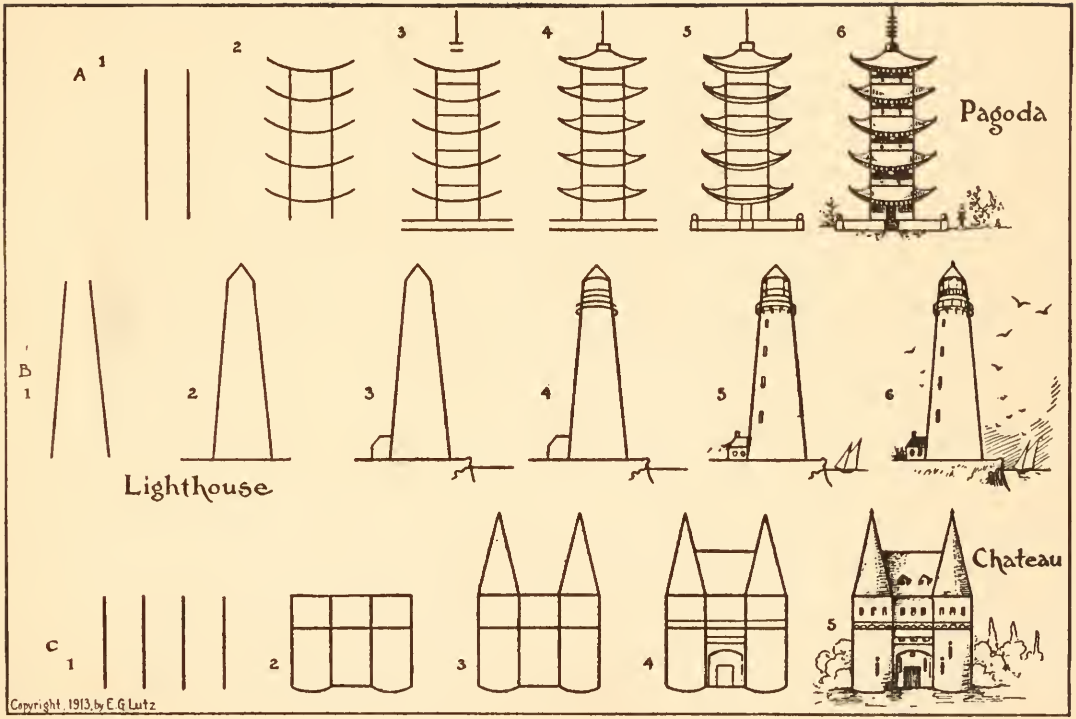
Use pencil compasses for the circles, or mark them off with buttons or disks.

To Draw a Five-Pointed Star

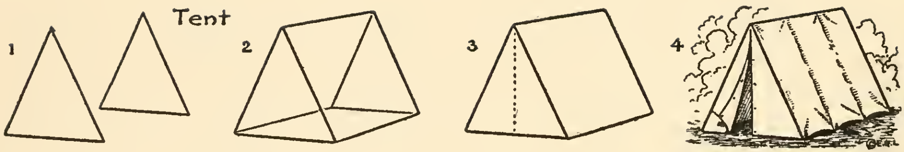


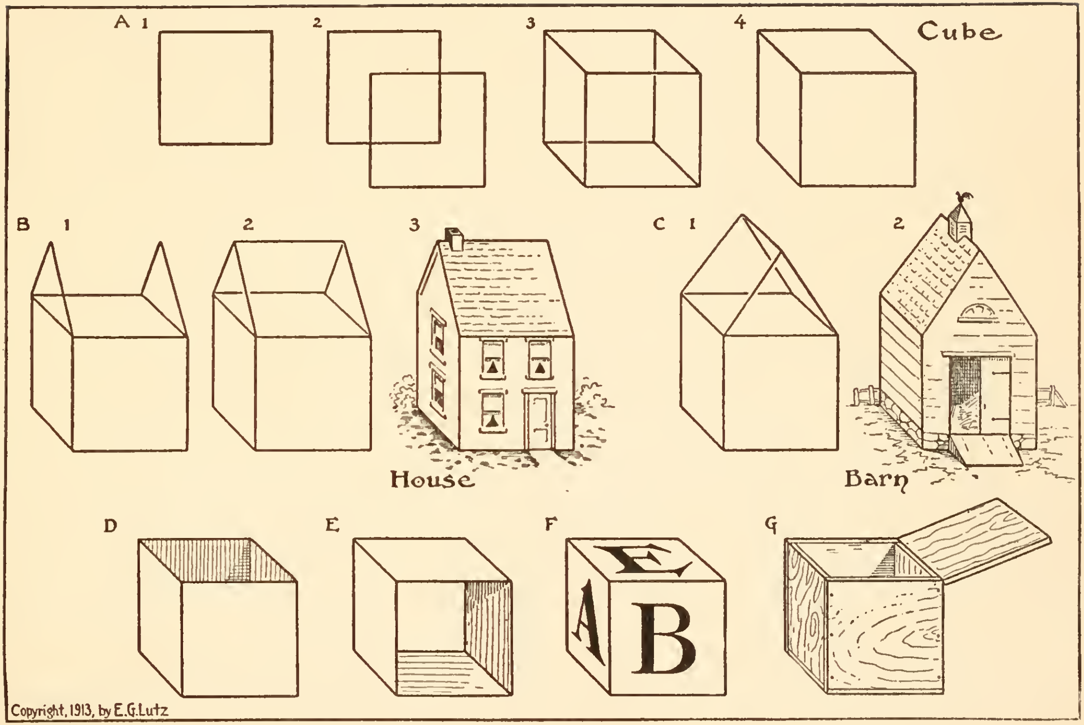
MARK 5 POINTS AT EQUAL DISTANCES ON A CIRCLE | DRAW THIS LINE FROM LEFT TO RIGHT | THE NEXT IN THIS WAY | AND SO ON TO THE LAST ——— E.G.L.

WITH PRACTISE THE AID OF CIRCLE AND POINTS WILL NOT BE NEEDED


A
1
2
3
4
5
6
Pagoda
B
1
2
3
4
5
6
Lighthouse
C
1
2
3
4
5
Chateau
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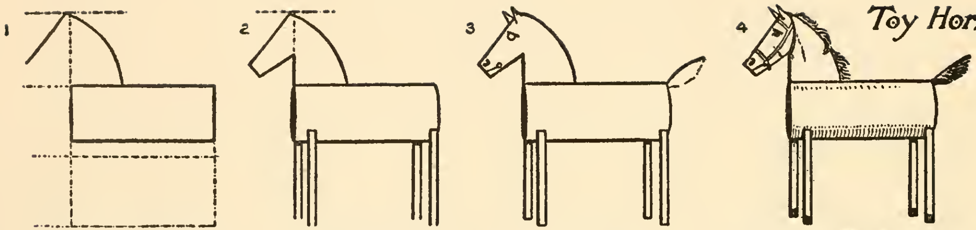
Tent

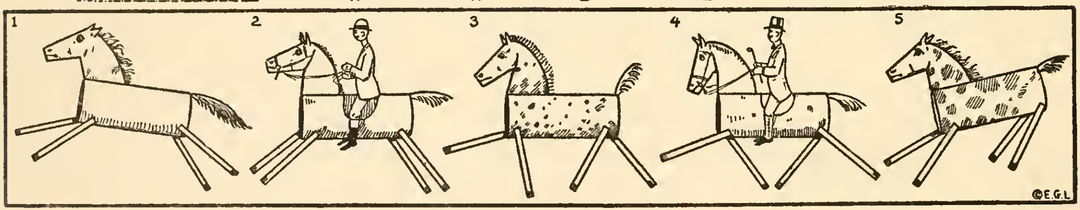


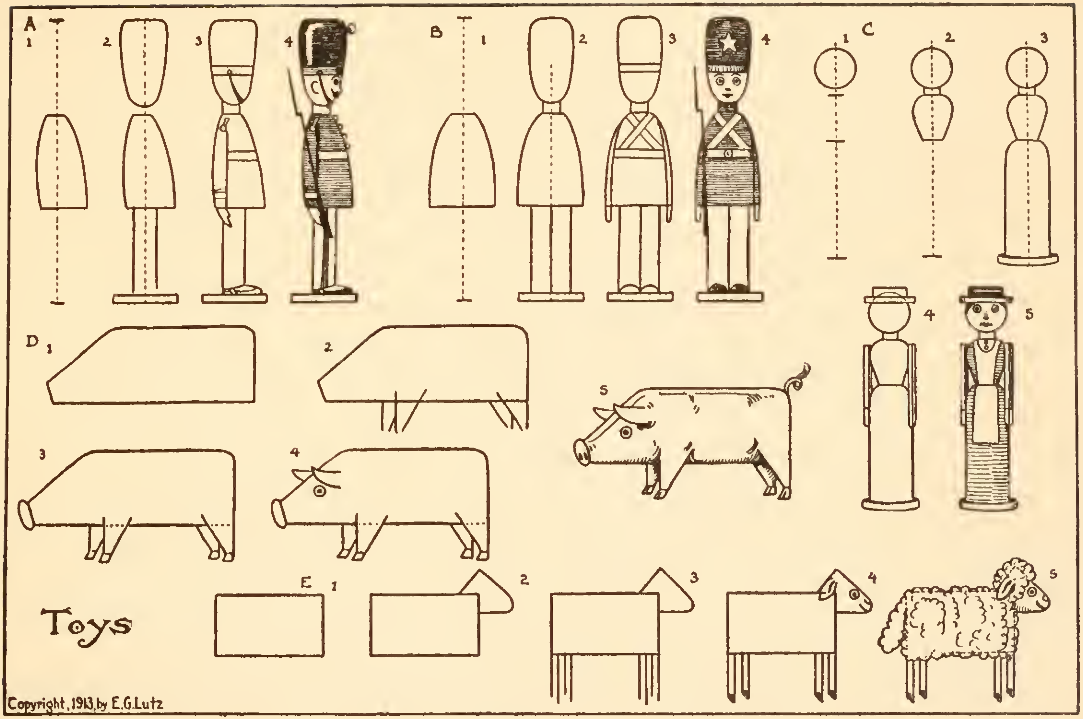


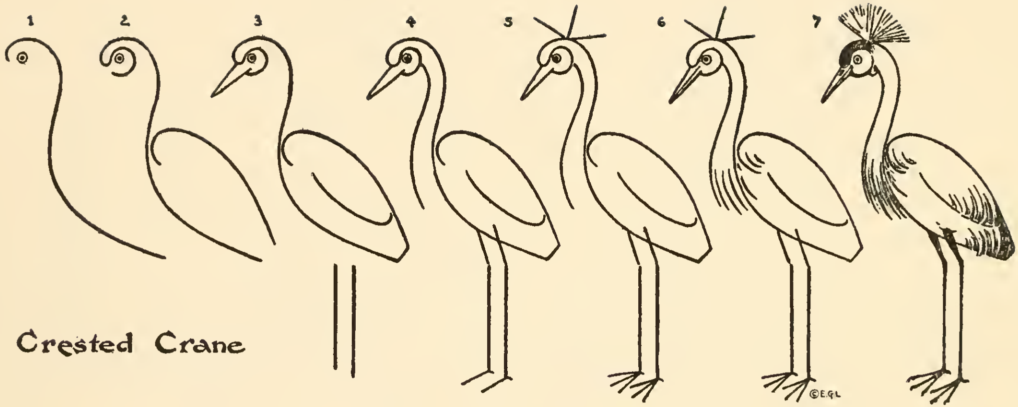
A 1
2
3
4
Cube
B 1
2
3
House
C 1
2
Barn
D
E
F
E
A
B
G

Toy Horse

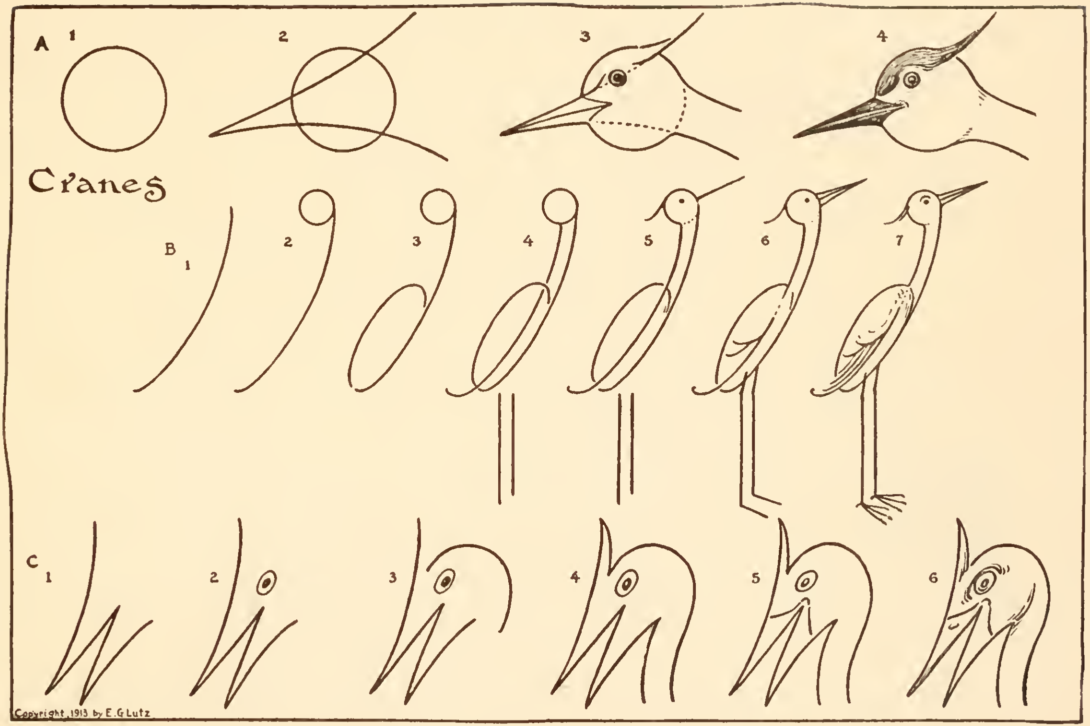





A
1
2
3
4
B
1
2
3
4
C
1
2
3
4
5
D
1
2
3
4
5
E
1
2
3
4
5
Toys
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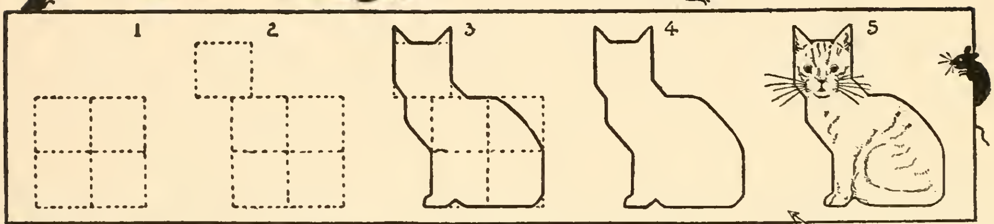


Crested Crane


A
1
2
3
4
Cranes
B
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
C
1
2
3
4
5
6
Copyright, 1913 by E. G. Lutz

Cat

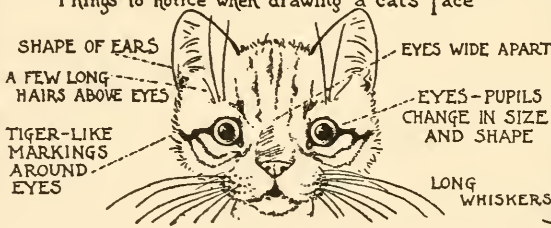


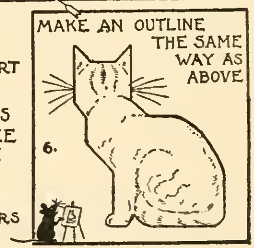


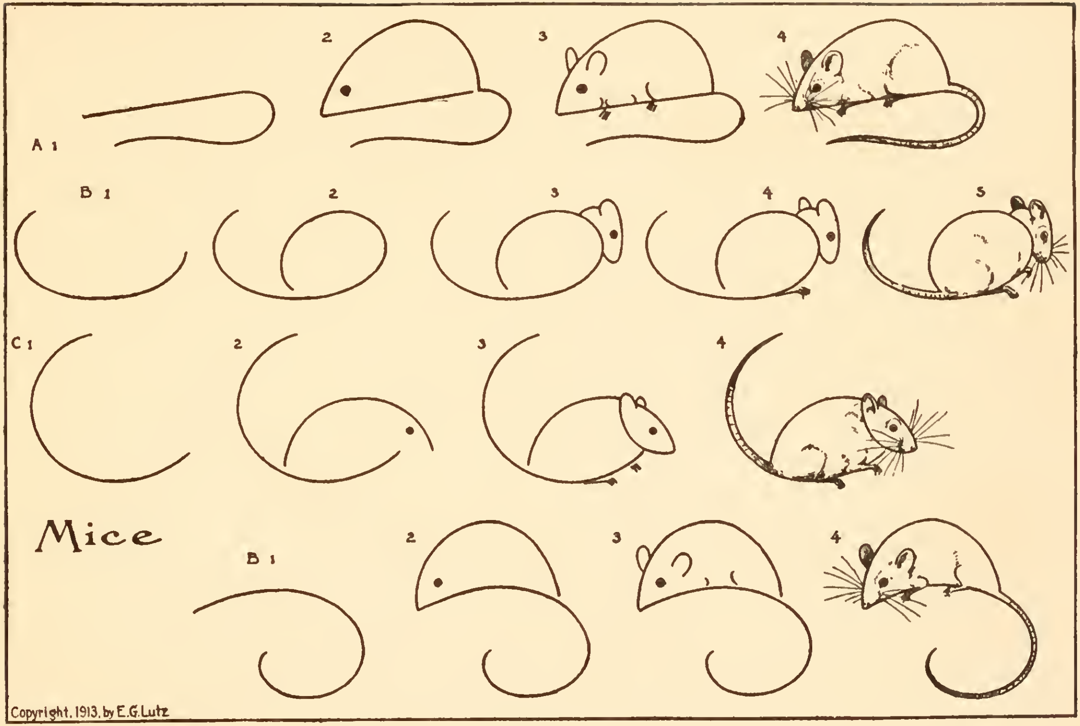
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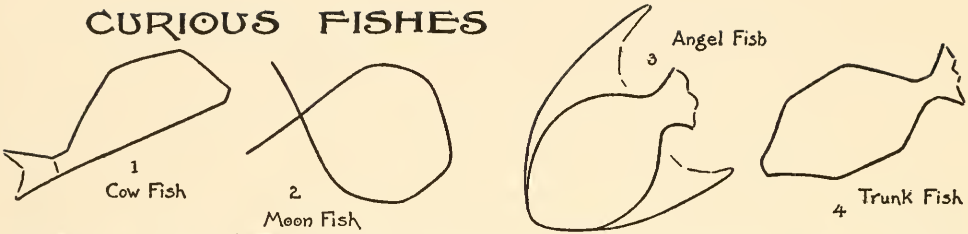
Things to notice when drawing a cat's face

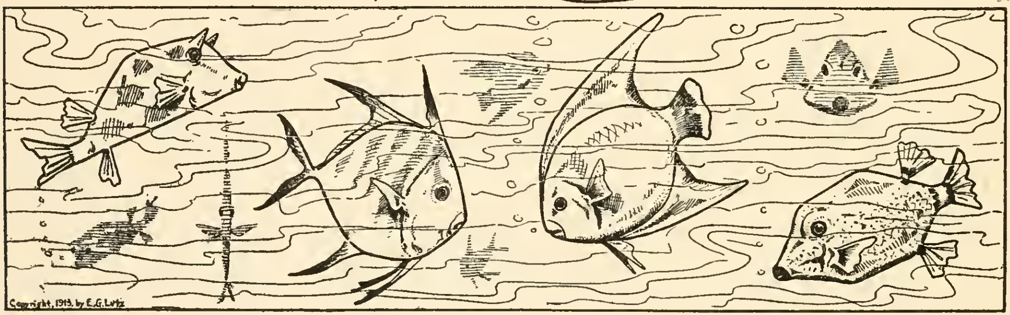


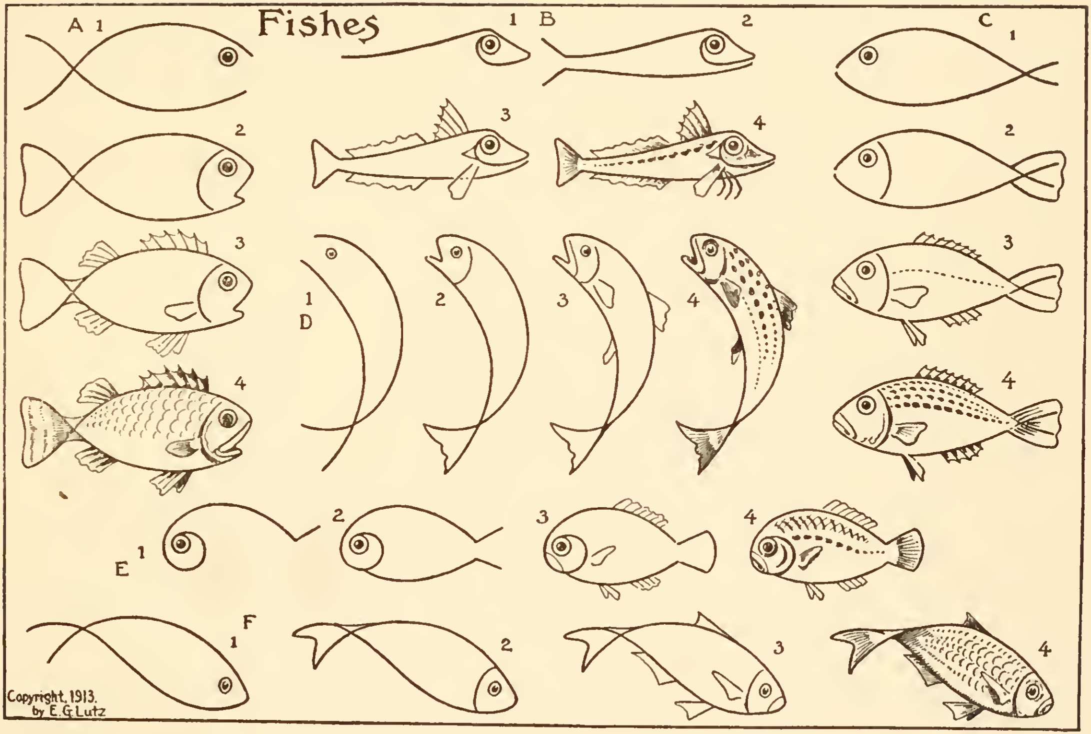


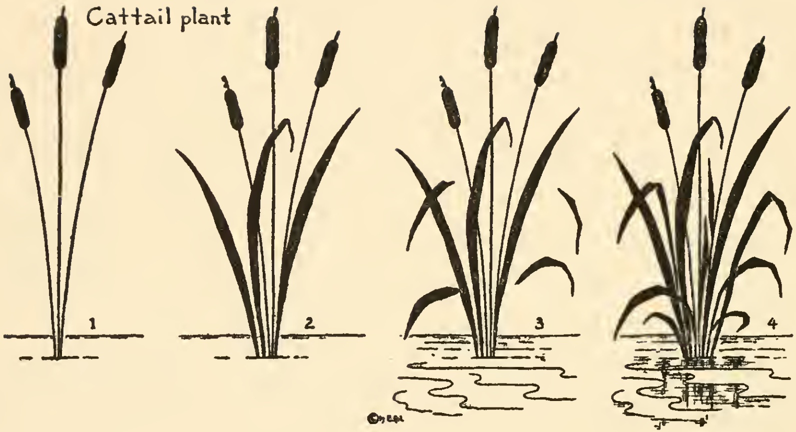

A 1
2
3
4
B 1
2
3
4
5
C 1
2
3
4
Mice
B 1
2
3
4
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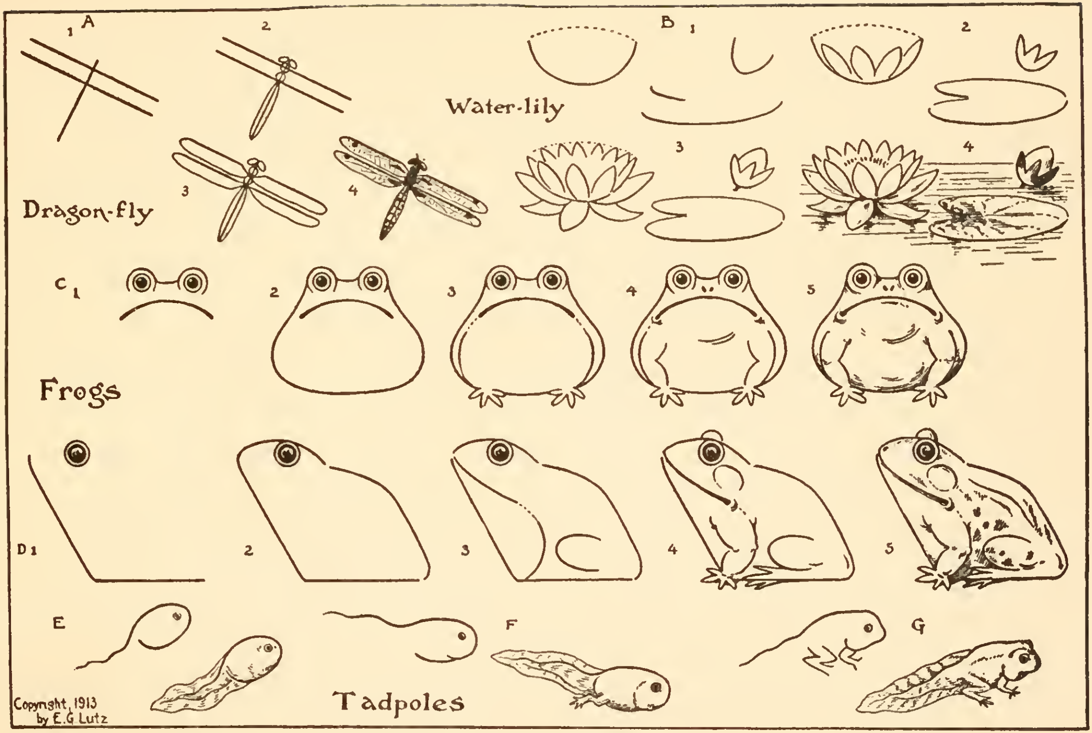
CURIOUS FISHES

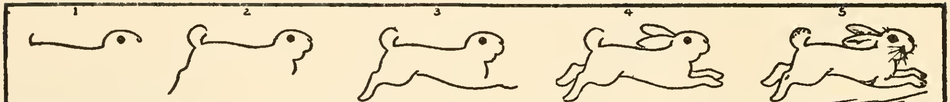




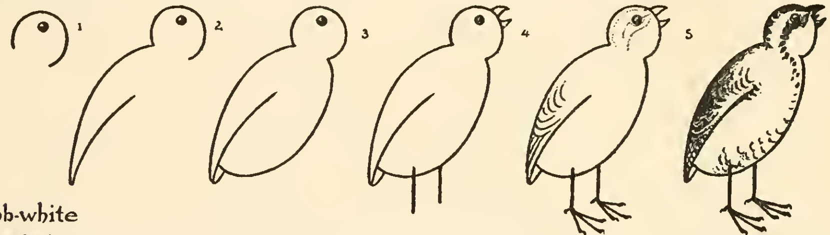

Fishes
A 1
2
3
4
1
B
2
3
4
C
1
2
3
4
1
D
2
3
4
E 1
2
3
4
F 1
2
3
4
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Cattail plant
1
2
3
4

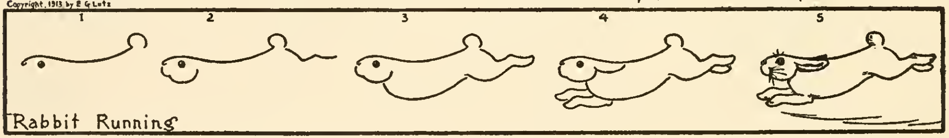

A
1
2
3
4
Dragon-fly
Water-lily
B
1
2
3
4
C
1
2
3
4
5
Frogs
D
1
2
3
4
5
E
F
G
Tadpoles
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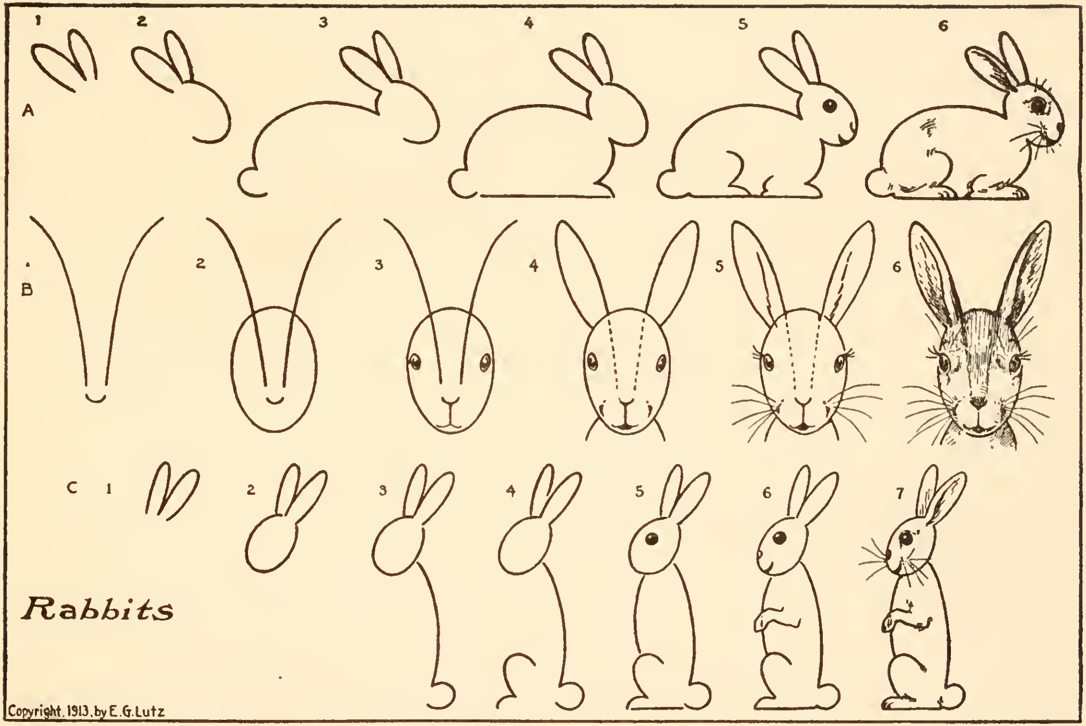
Rabbit Running



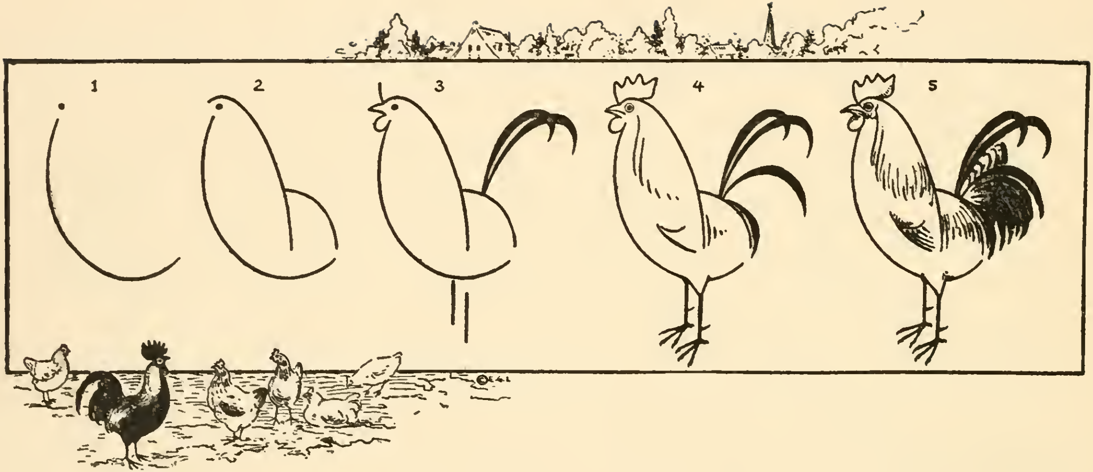
Bob-white

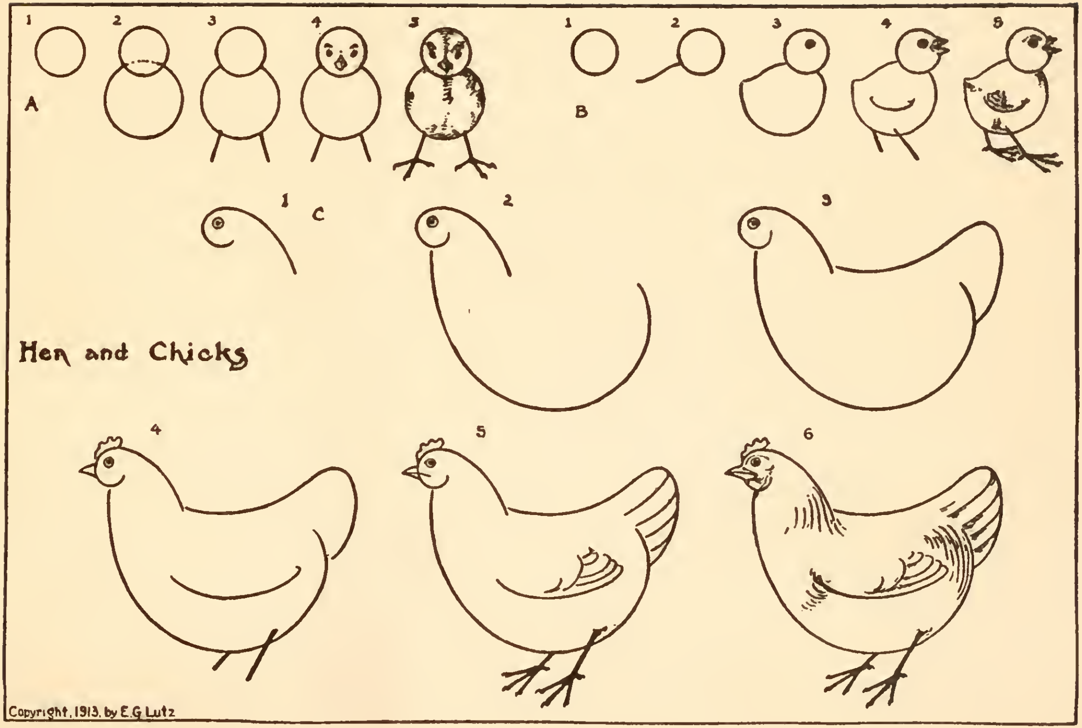


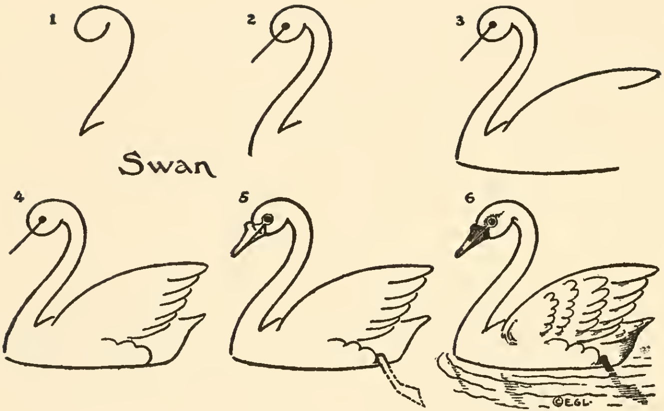
Rabbit Running

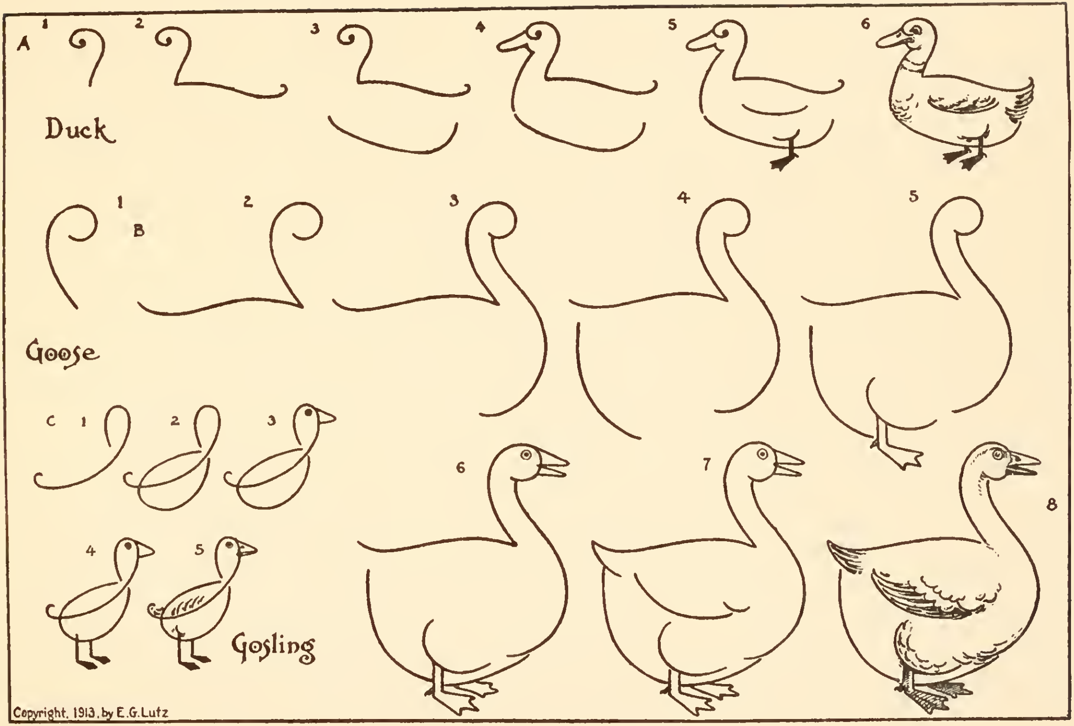


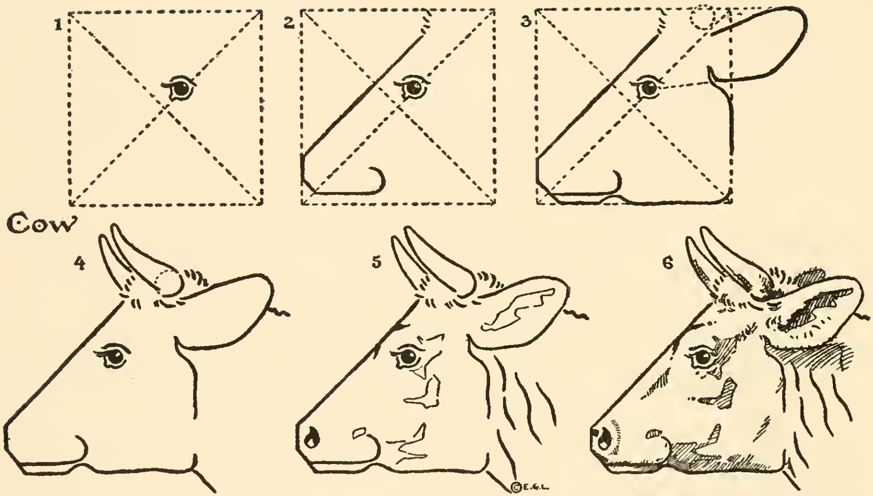
1
2
3
4
5
6
A
B
C
7
Rabbits

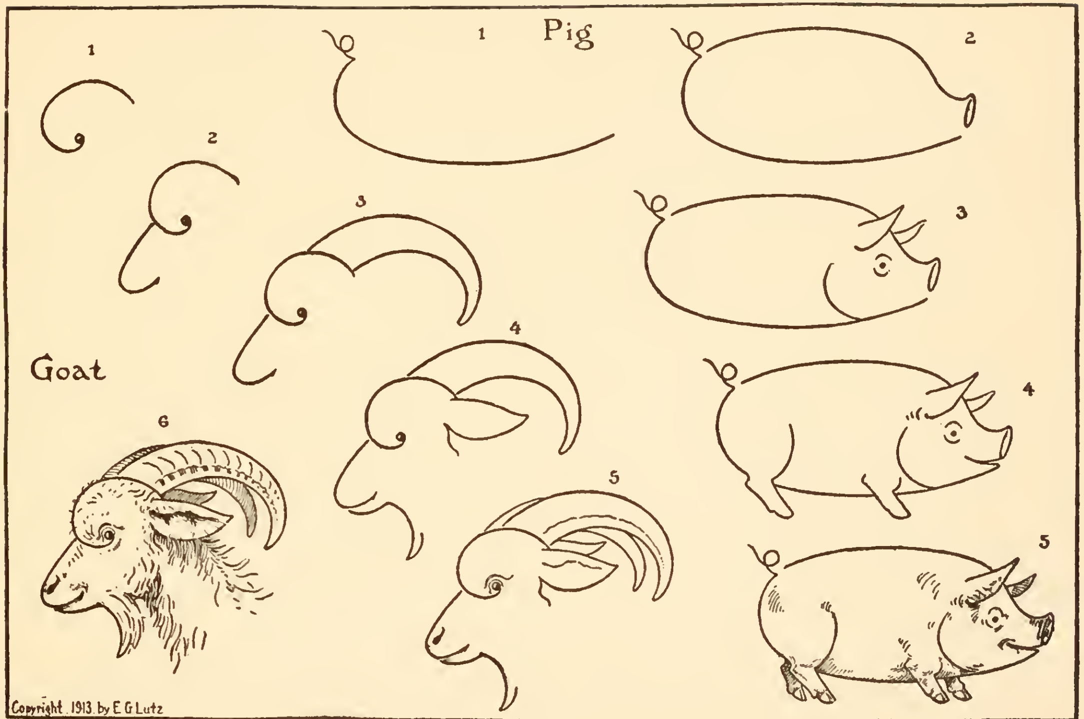

1
2
3
4
5


Hen and Chicks
A
B
C
1
2
3
4
5
6
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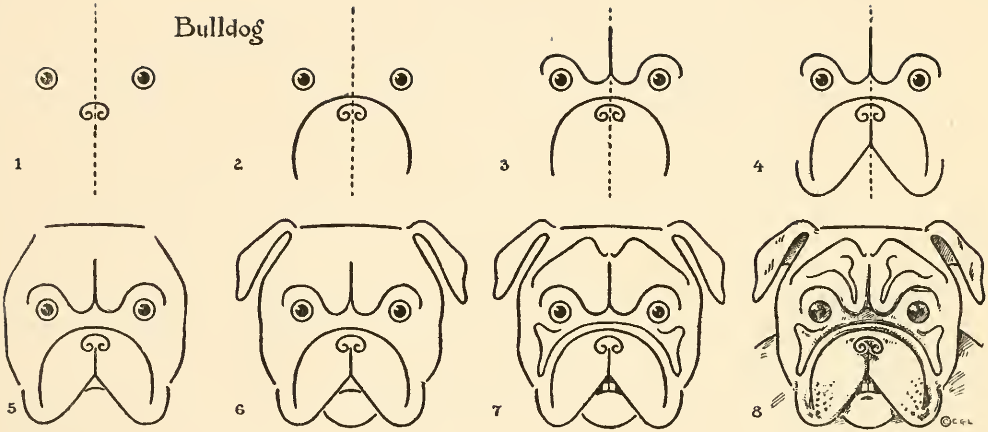

1
2
3
Swan
4
5
6
©EGL

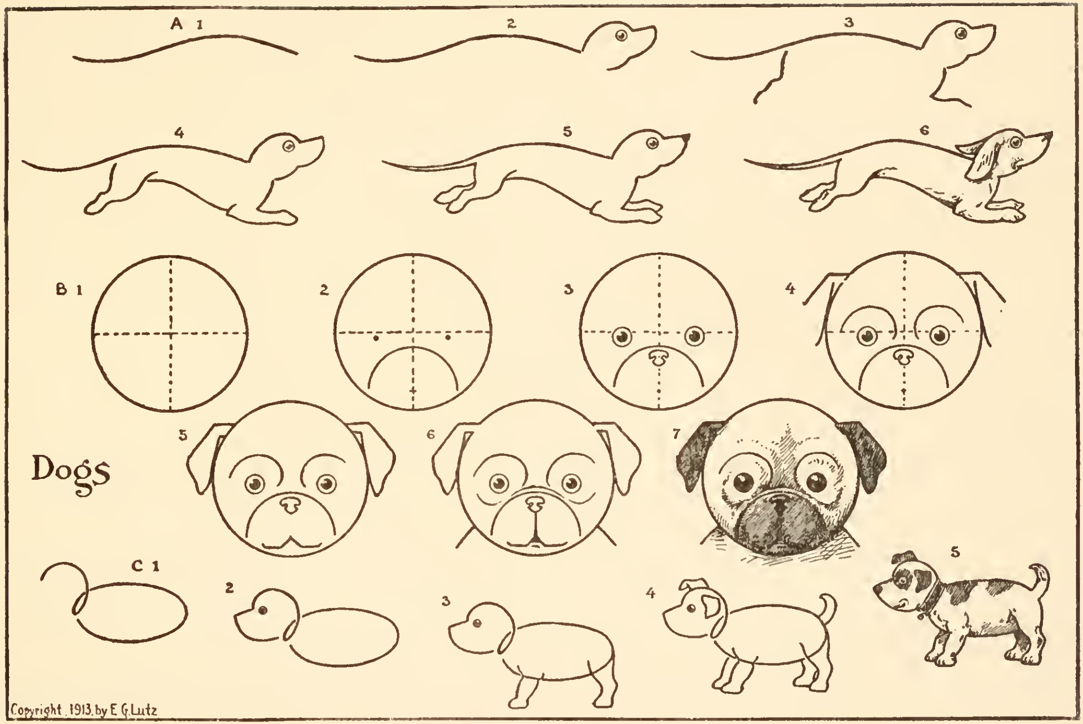

A
1
2
3
4
5
6
Duck
1
B
2
3
4
5
Goose
C
1
2
3
6
7
8
4
5
Gosling
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1
2
3
Cow
4
5
6
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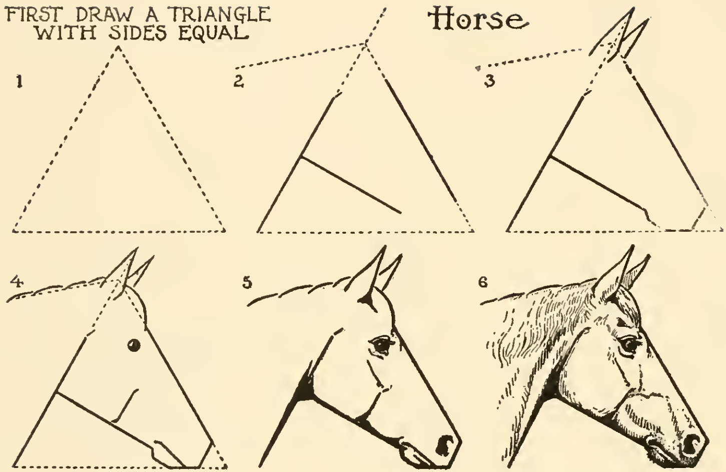

Pig
1
2
3
4
5
Goat
1
2
3
4
5
6
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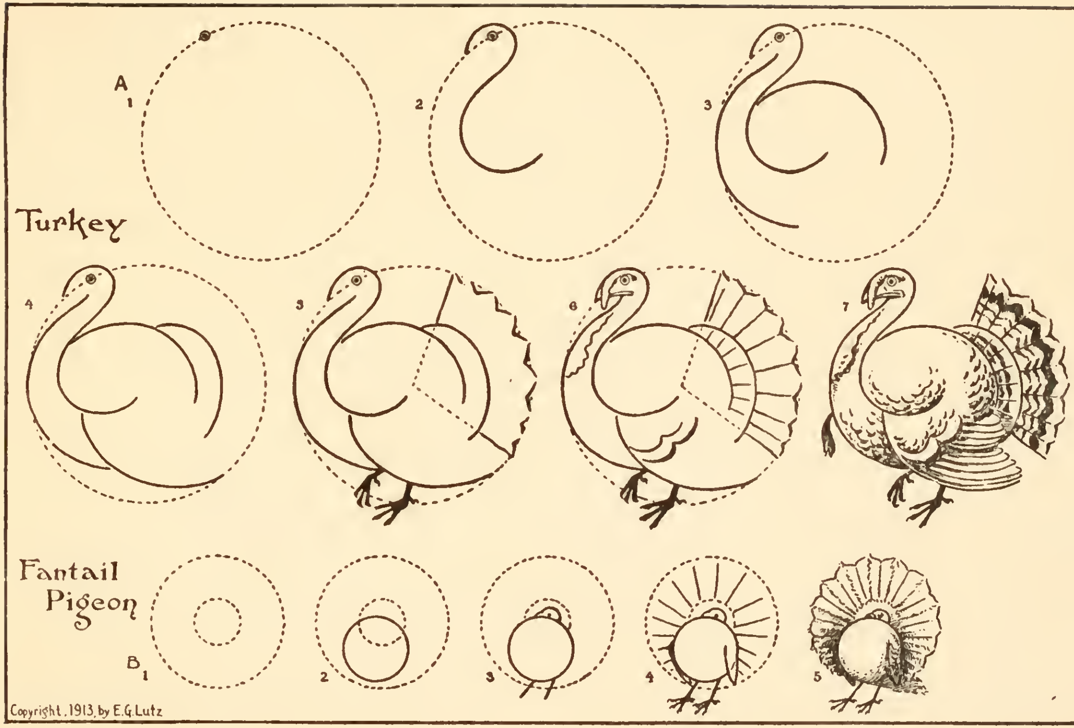
Bulldog



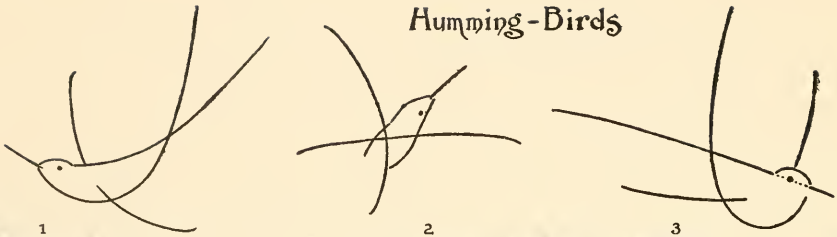

A 1
2
3
4
5
6
B 1
2
3
4
5
6
7
Dogs
C 1
2
3
4
5
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Horse

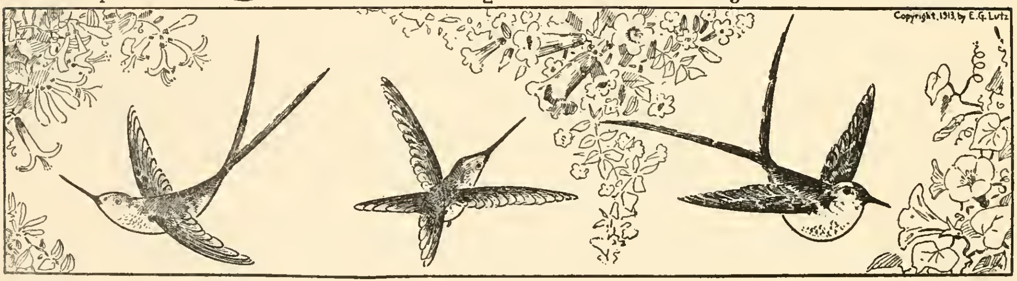


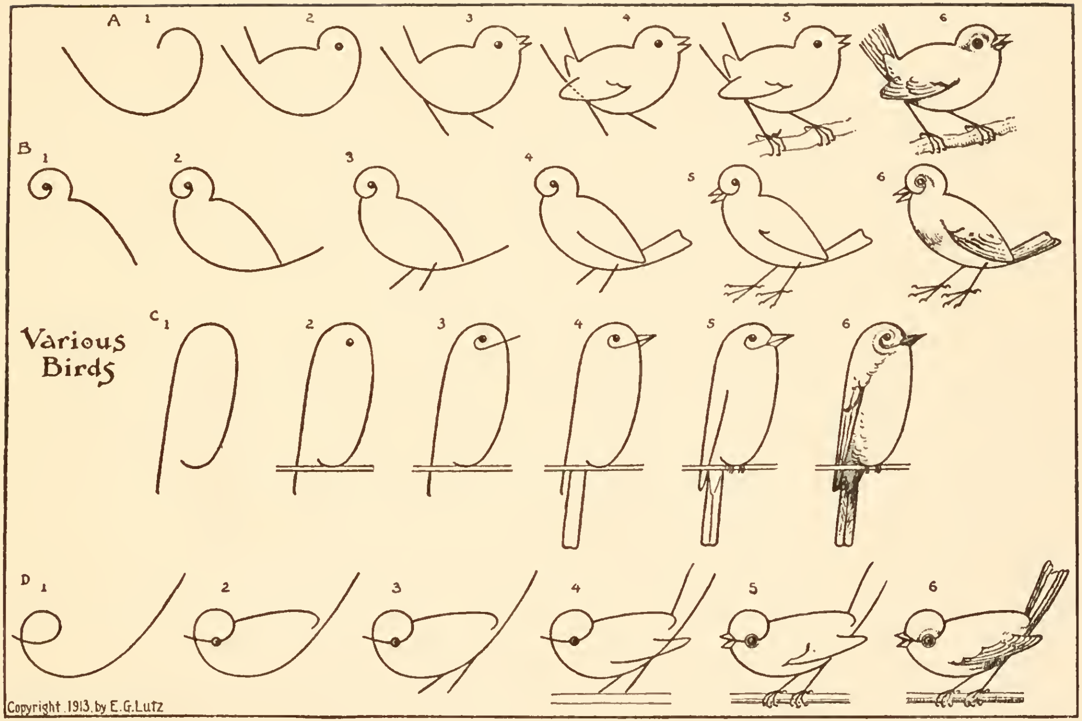

Turkey
A
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
Fantail
Pigeon
B
1
2
3
4
5
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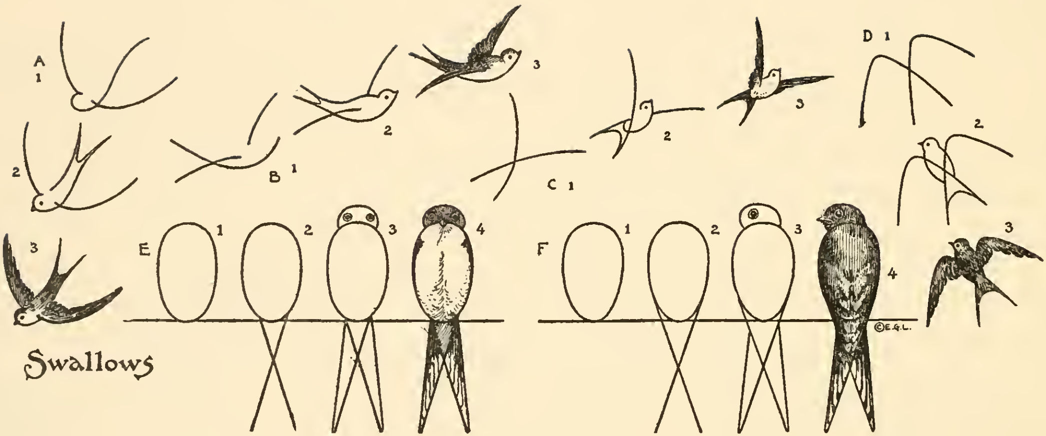
Humming-Birds



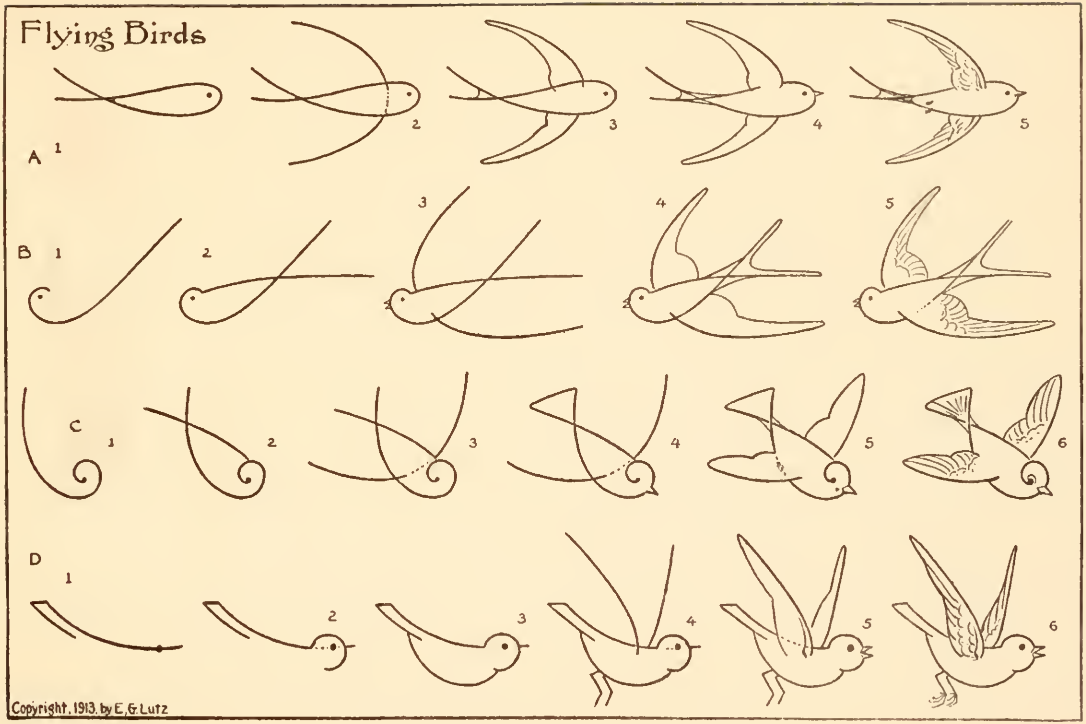
1 2 3

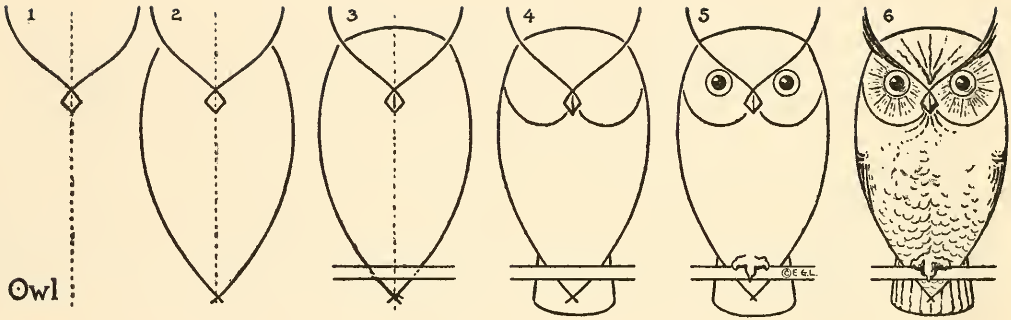


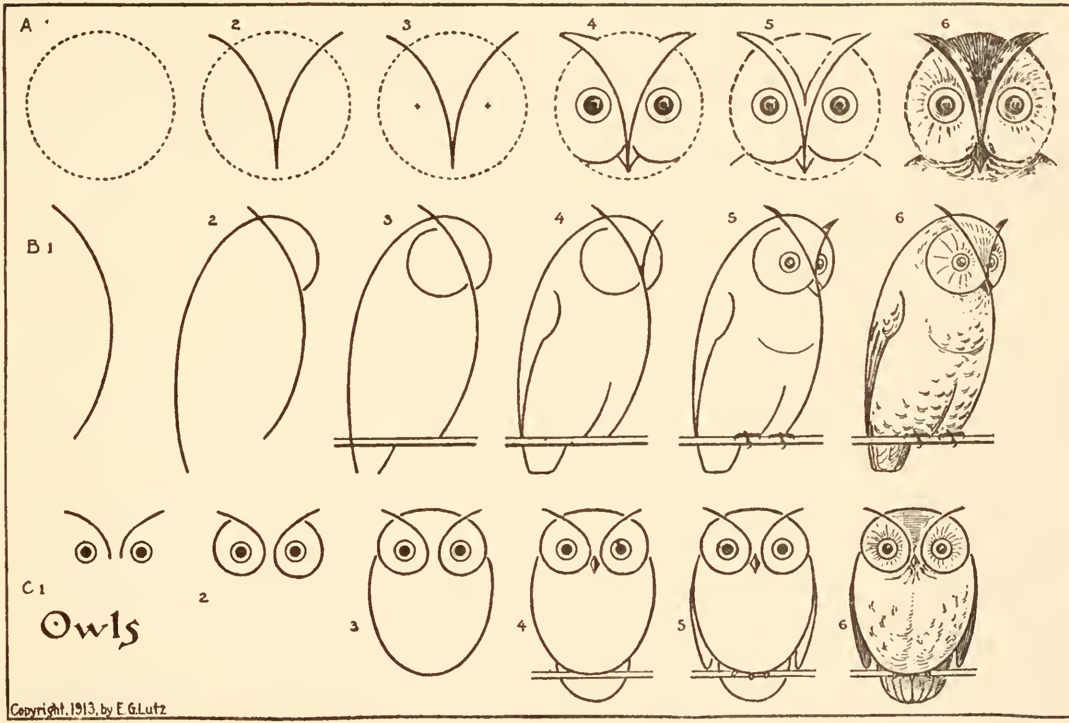

A
1
2
3
4
5
6
B
C
D
Various Birds
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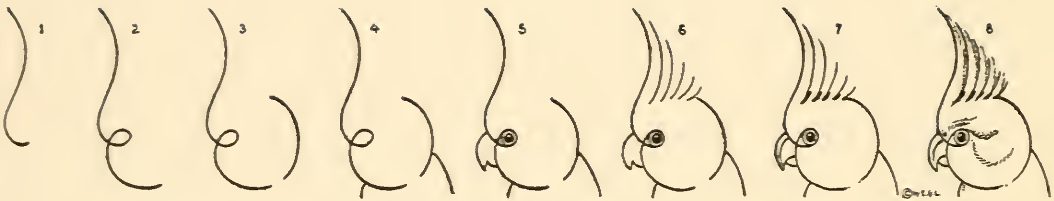


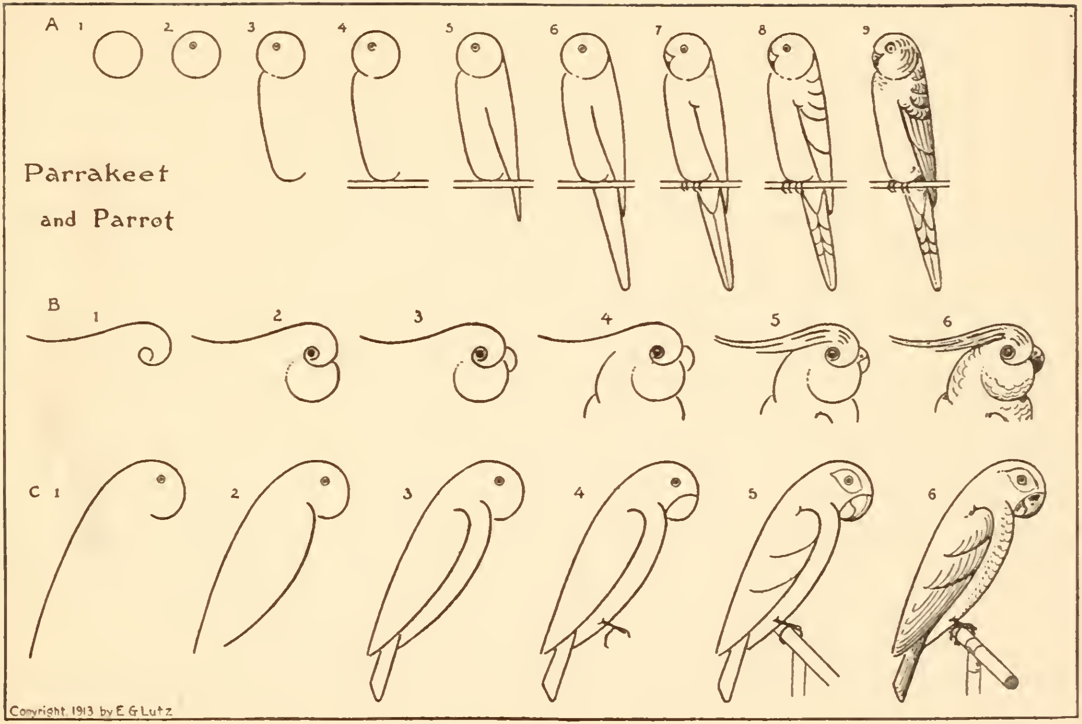
Swallows

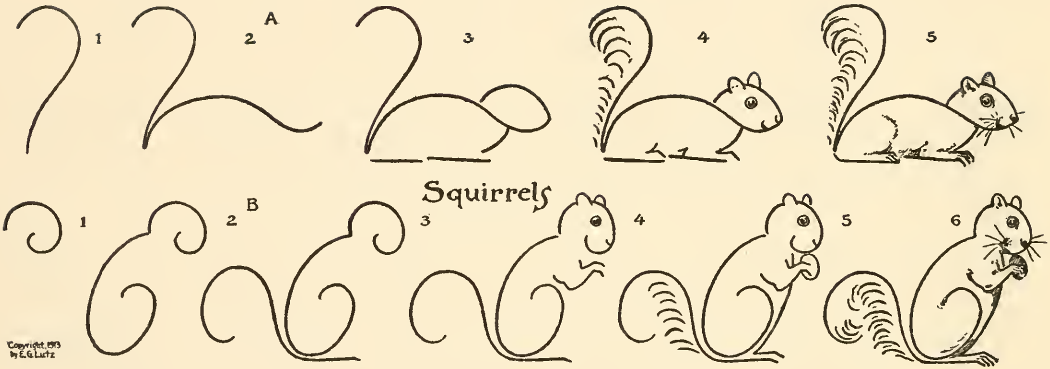

Flying Birds
A 1
2
3
4
5
B 1
2
3
4
5
C 1
2
3
4
5
6
D 1
2
3
4
5
6


1
2
3
4
5
6
Owl
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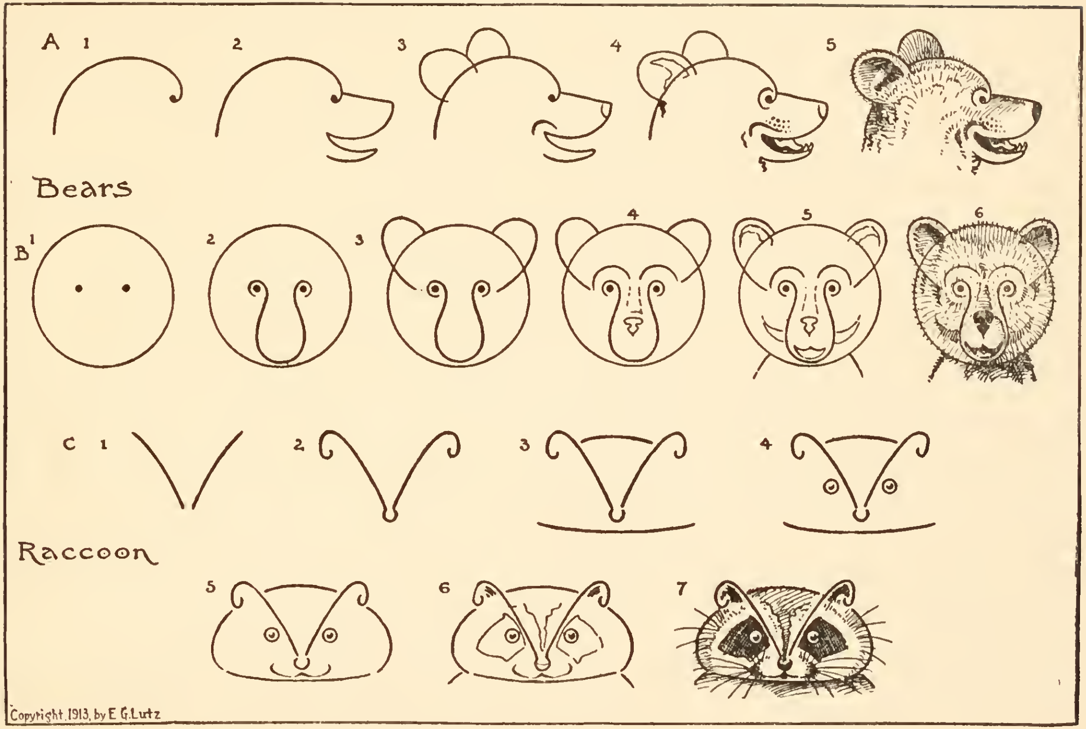

A
2
3
4
5
6
B 1
2
3
4
5
6
C 1
2
3
4
5
6
Owls
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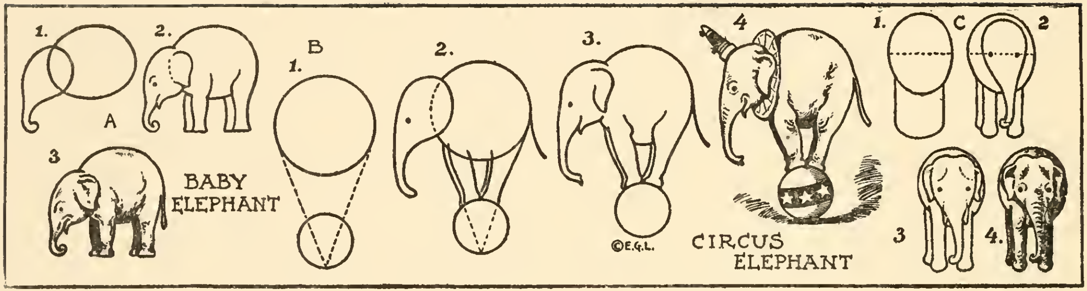

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

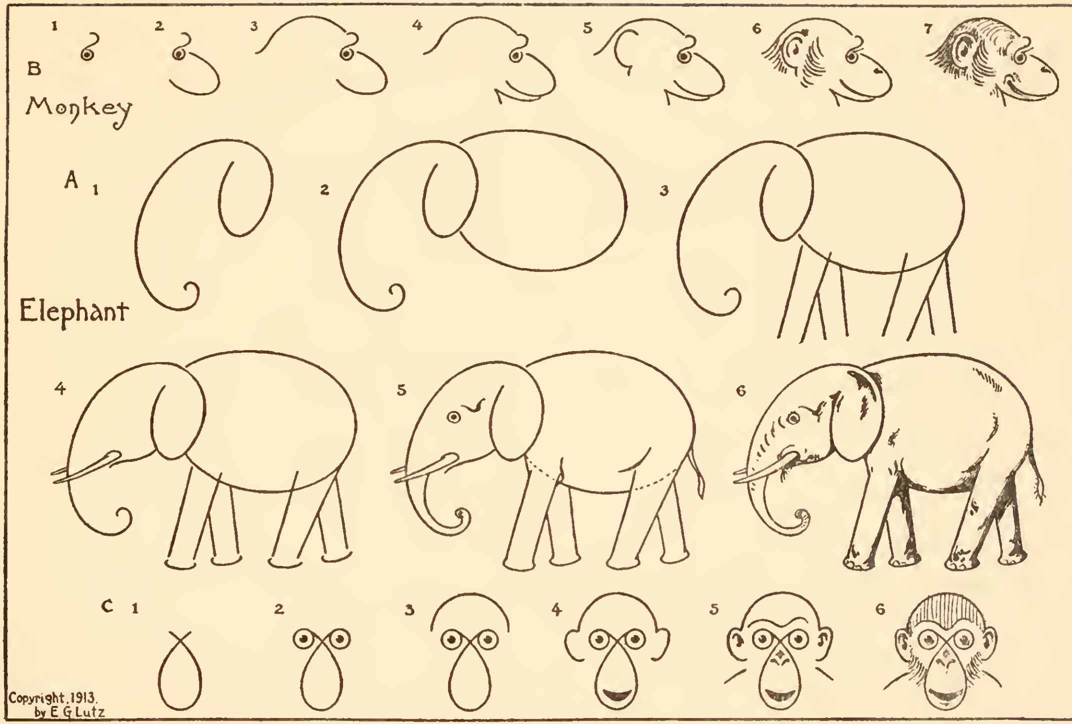

Parrakeet
and Parrot
A 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
B 1 2 3 4 5 6
C 1 2 3 4 5 6
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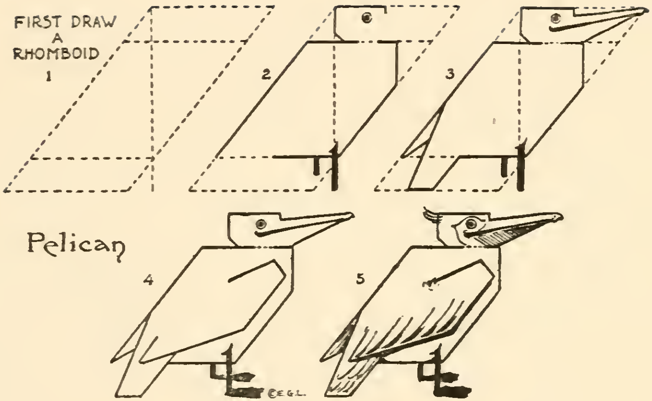


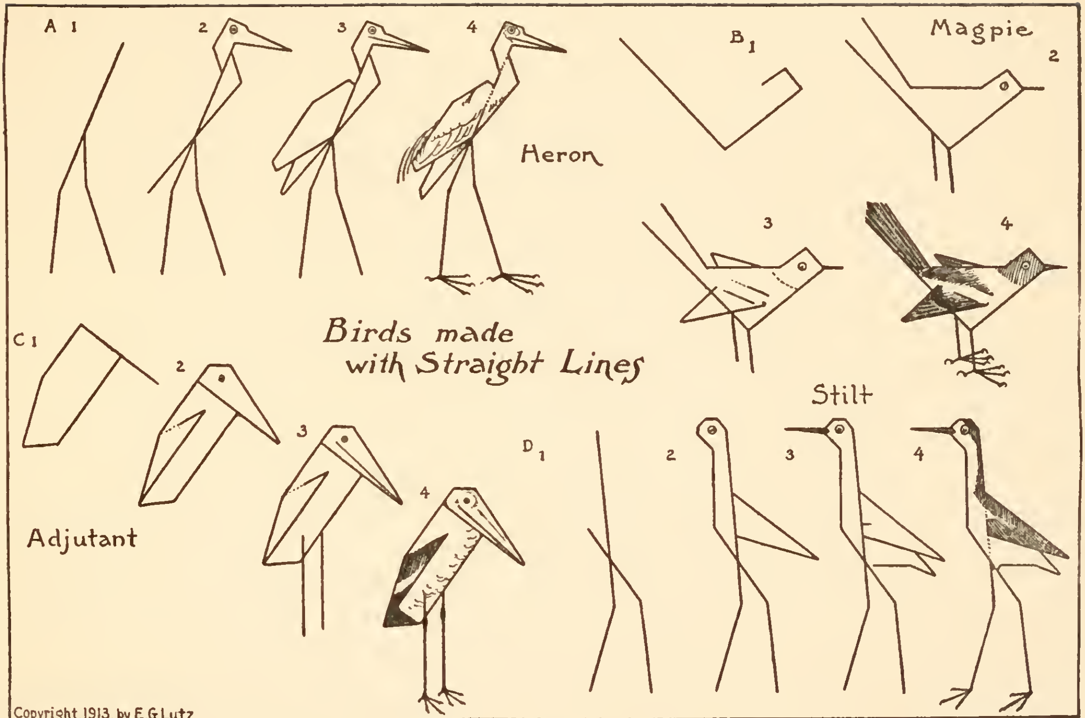
Squirrels

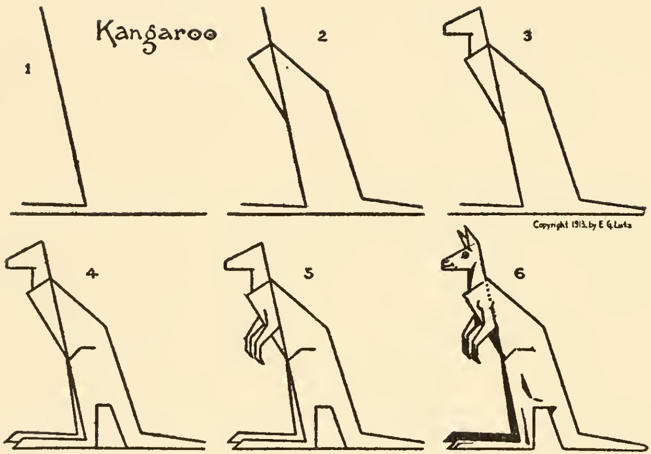

A
Bears
B
C
Raccoon
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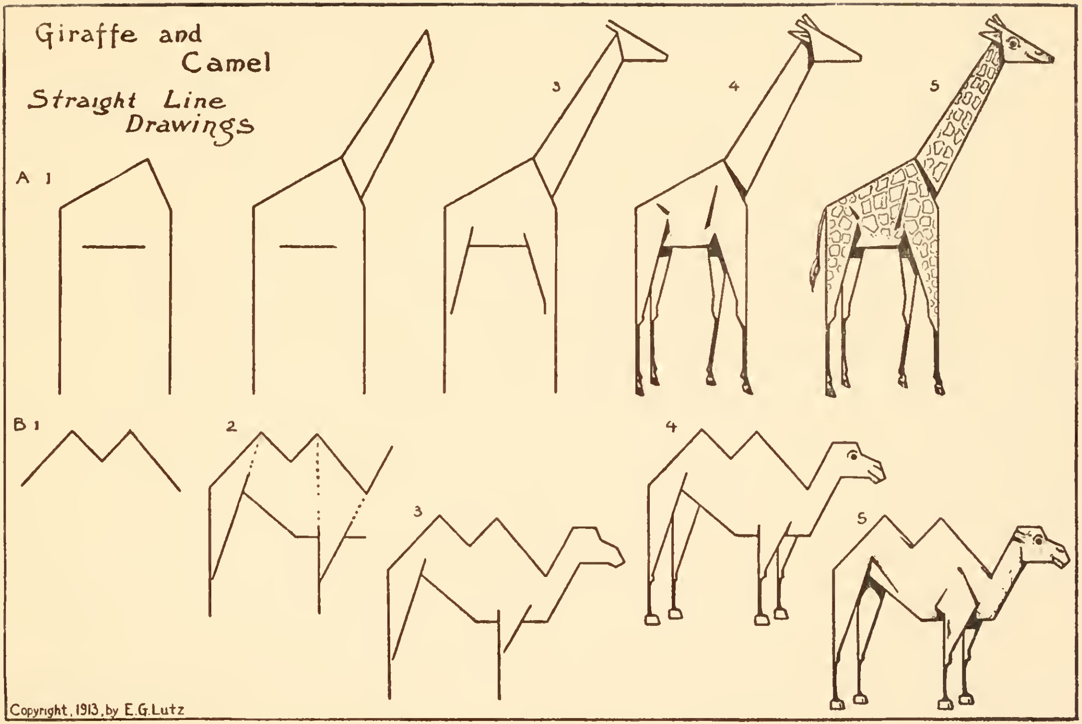

1.
2.
A
3
BABY ELEPHANT
B
1.
2.
3.
©E.G.L.
4
CIRCUS ELEPHANT
1.
C
2
3
4.


B
Monkey
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
A
1
2
3
Elephant
4
5
6
C
1
2
3
4
5
6
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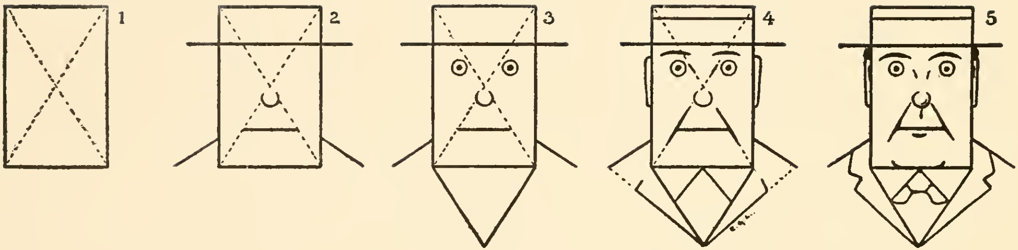

FIRST DRAW
A
RHOMBOID
1
2
3
Pelican
4
5
CEGL

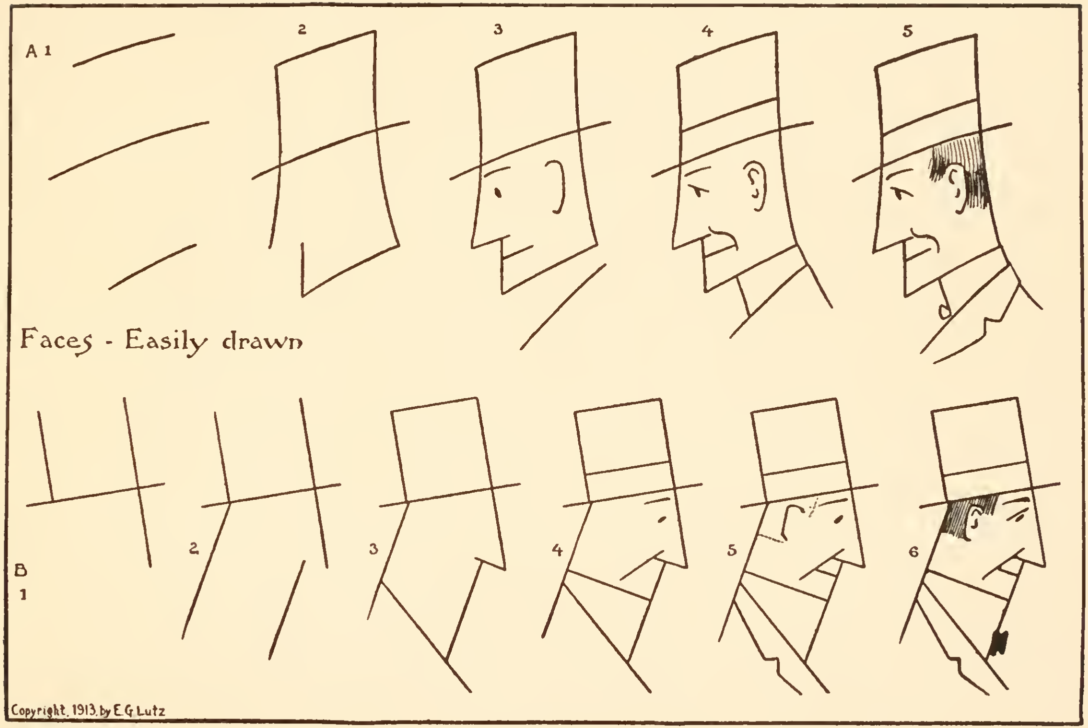

A 1
2
3
4
Heron
B 1
Magpie
2
3
4
C 1
2
3
4
Birds made with Straight Lines
Adjutant
Stilt
D 1
2
3
4
Copyright, 1913. by E.G.Lutz

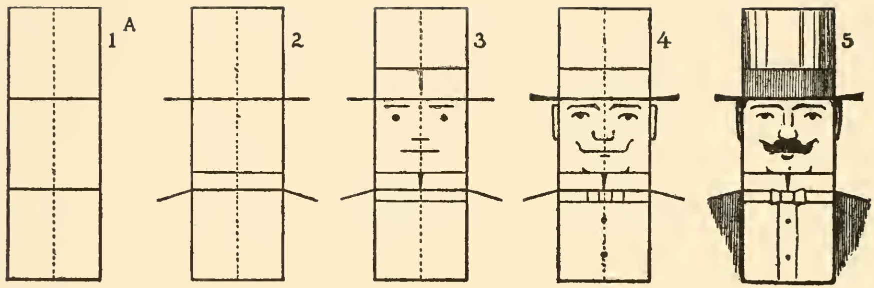

Kangaroo
1
2
3
Copyright 1913, by E. G. Lutz
4
5
6

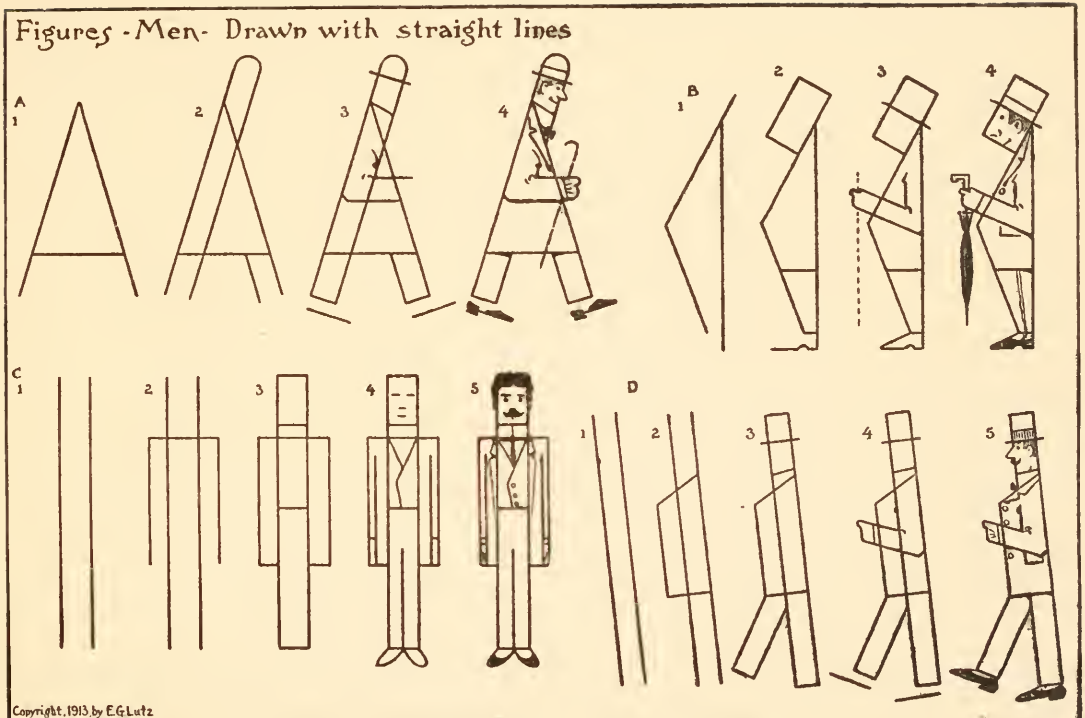


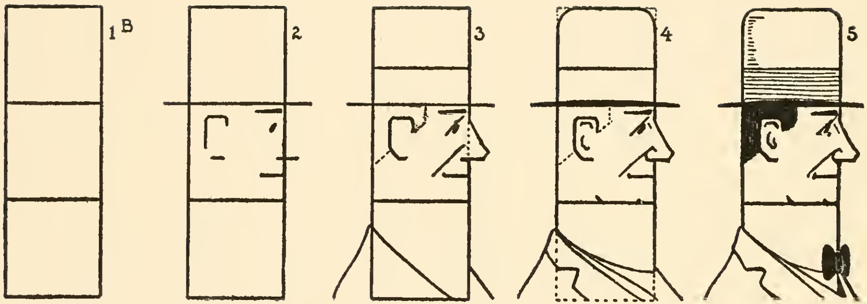
Giraffe and Camel
Straight Line Drawings
A 1
3
4
5
B 1
2
3
4
5
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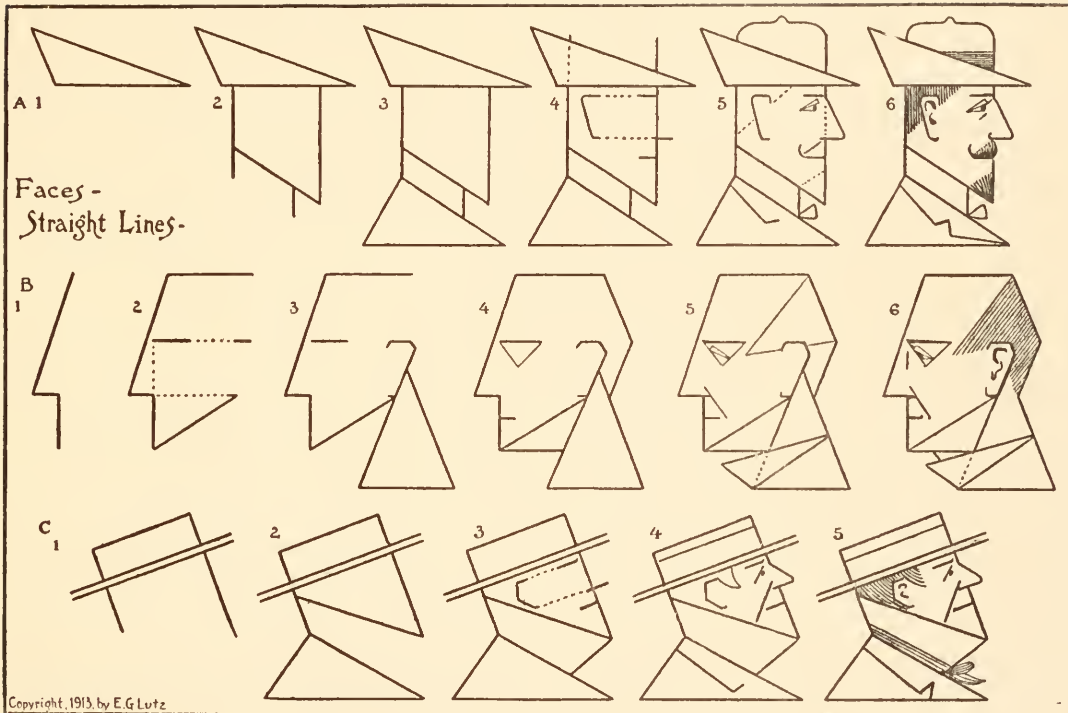

1
2
3
4
5


A 1
2
3
4
5
Faces - Easily drawn
B 1
2
3
4
5
6
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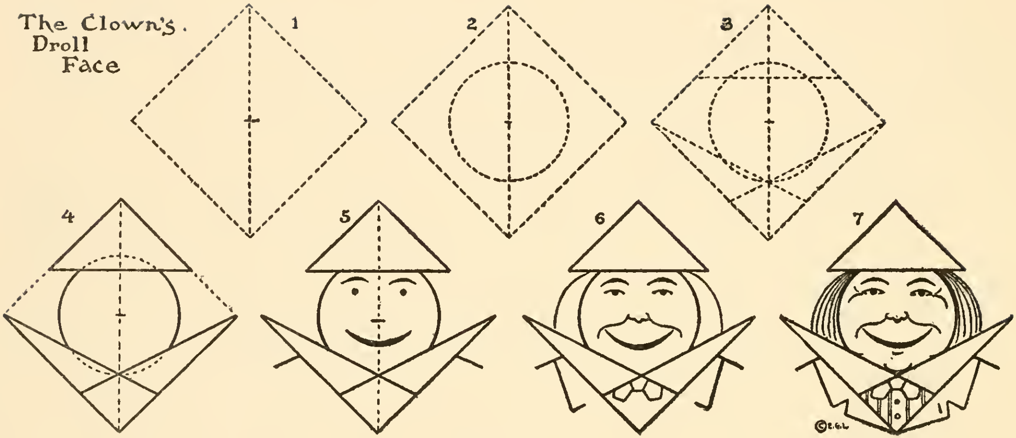

1
A
2
3
4
5

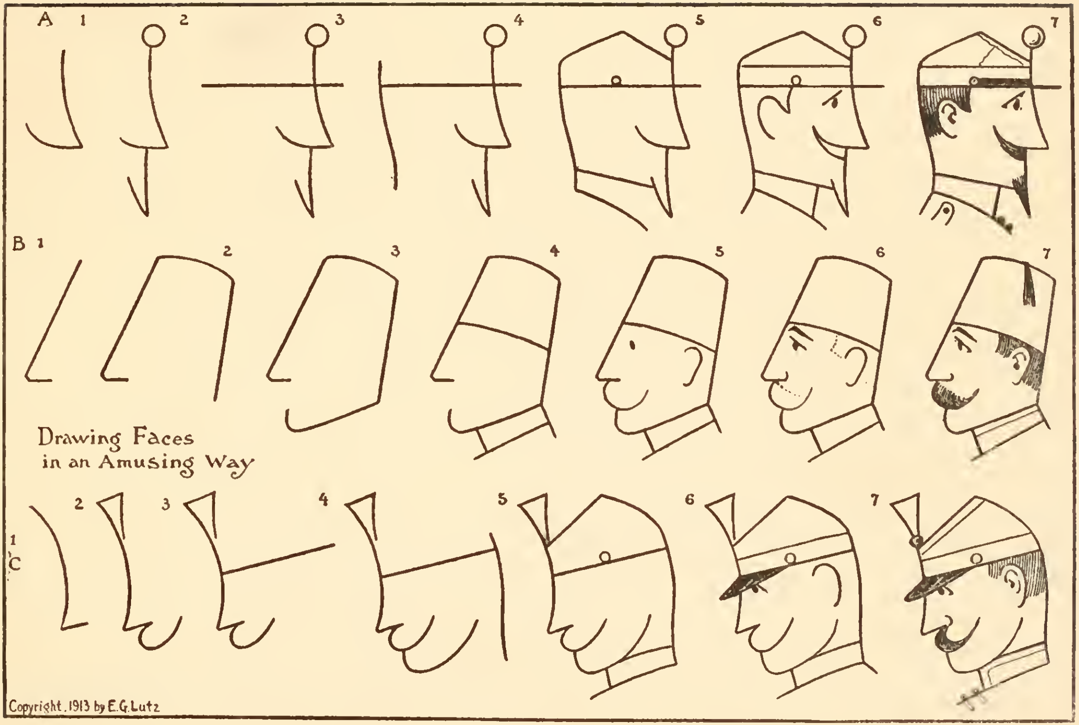

Figures - Men - Drawn with straight lines
A
1
2
3
4
B
1
2
3
4
C
1
2
3
4
5
D
1
2
3
4
5
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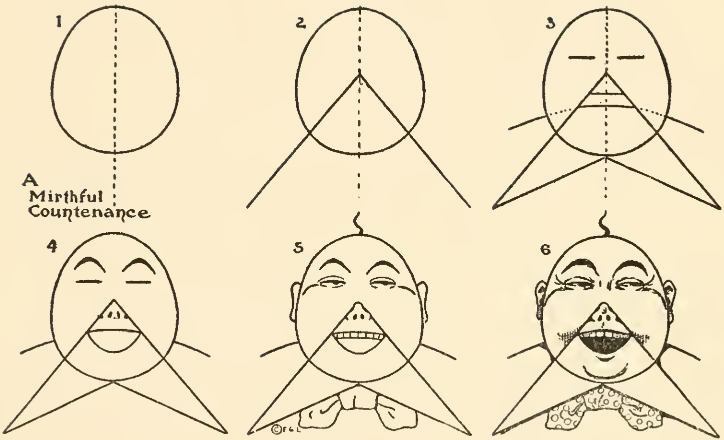

1 B
2
3
4
5

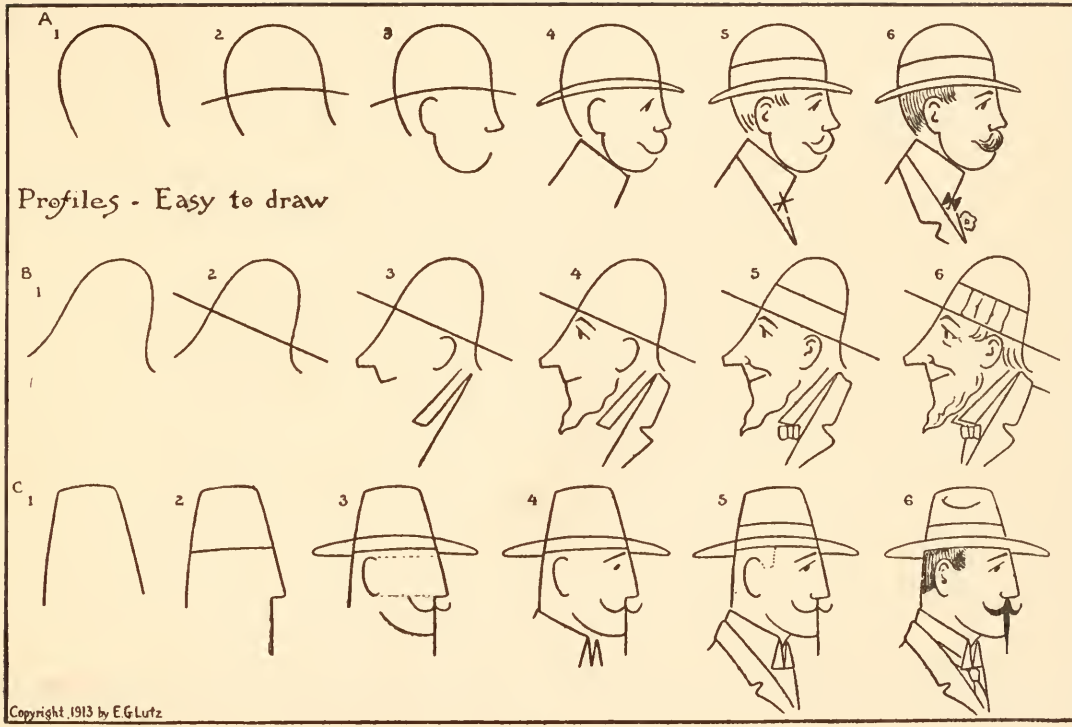

Faces - Straight Lines -
A 1
2
3
4
5
6
B
1
2
3
4
5
6
C
1
2
3
4
5
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The Clown's Droll Face

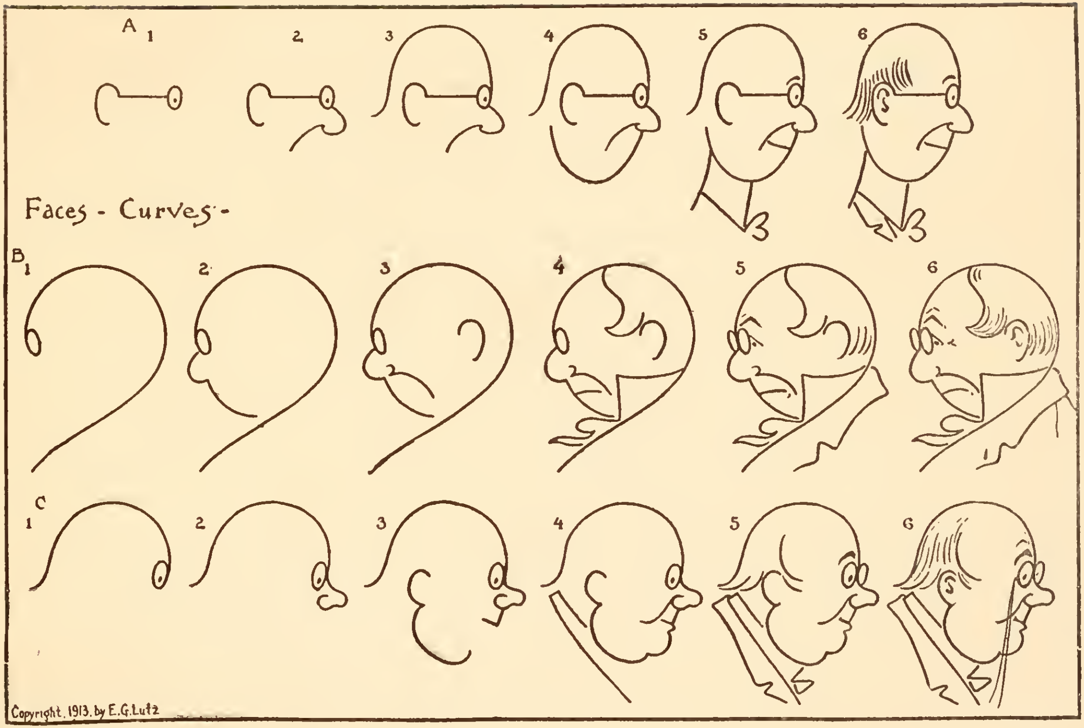


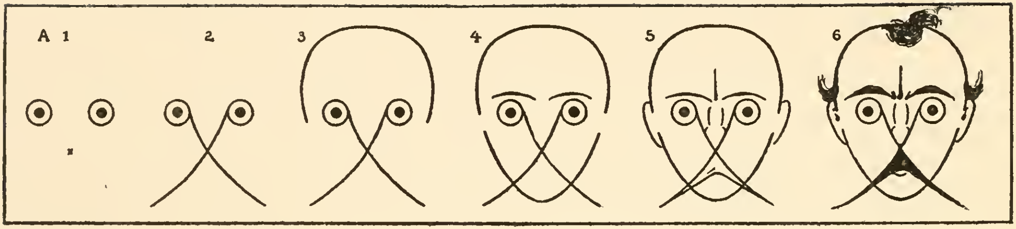

A
B
C
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
Drawing Faces
in an Amusing Way
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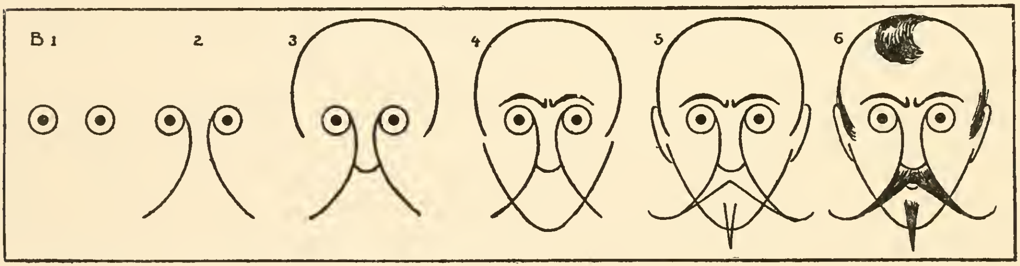

1
2
3
A
Mirthful
Countenance
4
5
6

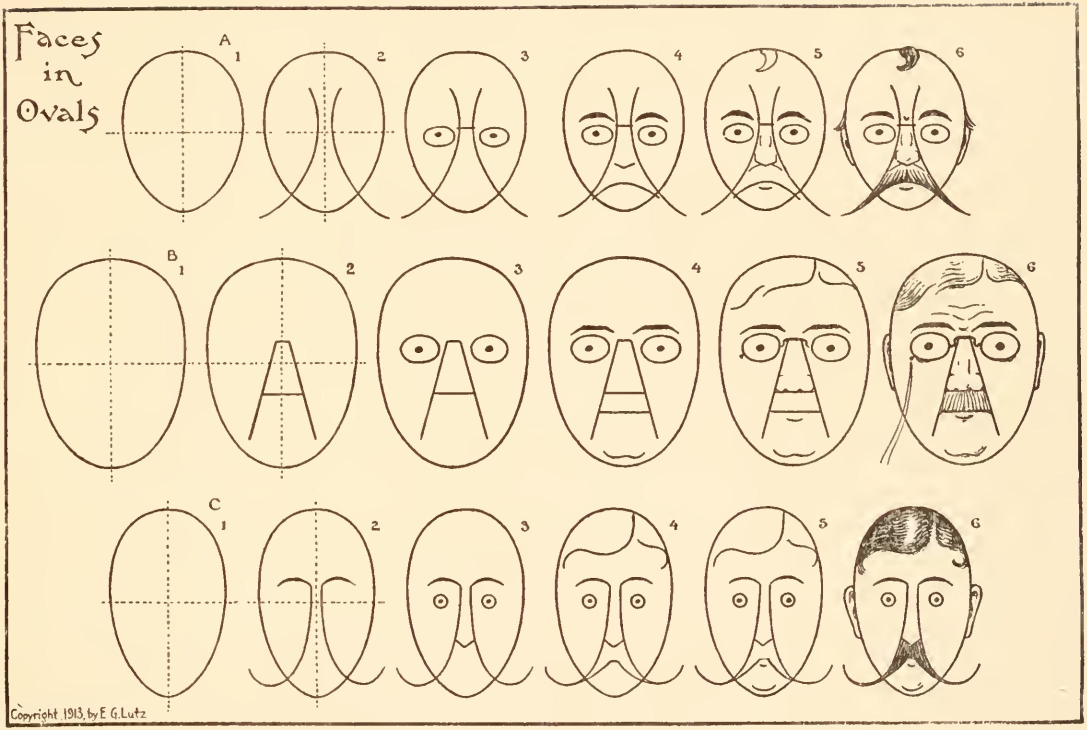

A
1
2
3
4
5
6
Profiles - Easy to draw
B
1
2
3
4
5
6
C
1
2
3
4
5
6
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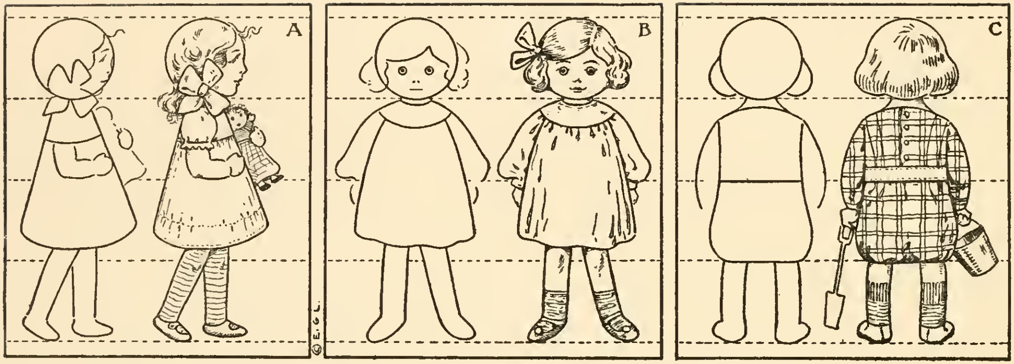

Lightly drawn
lines like above
will help in
making
sketches
Expressions
E.G.L.

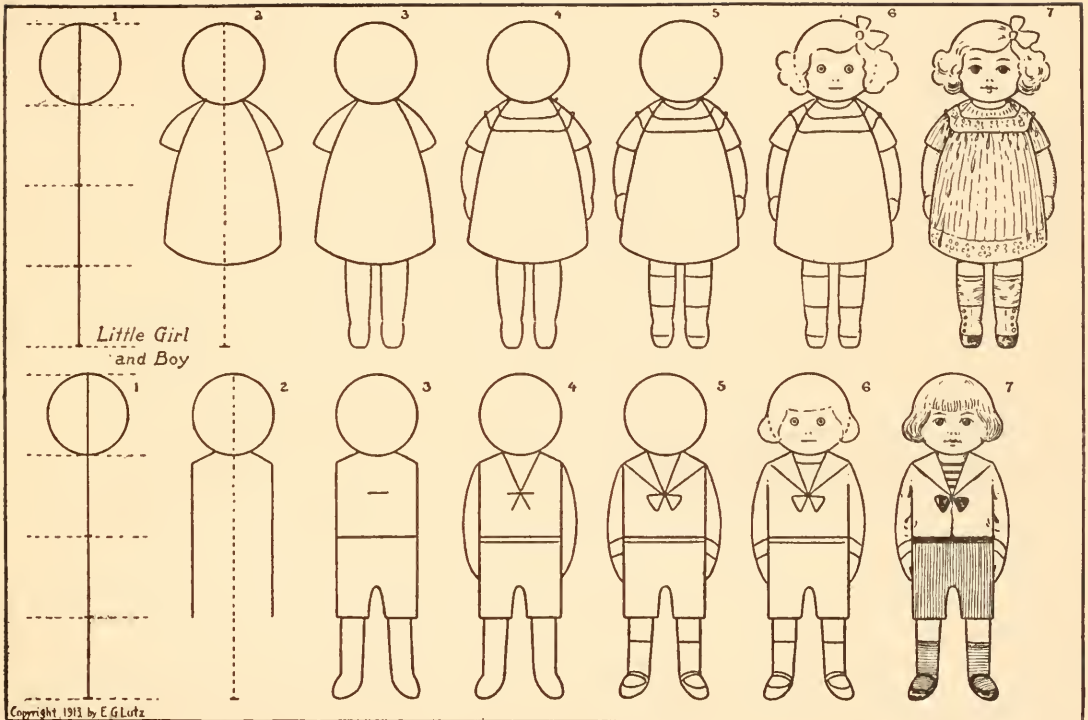

A 1
2
3
4
5
6
Faces - Curves -
B 1
2
3
4
5
6
C
1
2
3
4
5
6
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A 1
2
3
4
5
6


B 1
2
3
4
5
6


Faces in Ovals
A
1
2
3
4
5
6
B
1
2
3
4
5
6
C
1
2
3
4
5
6
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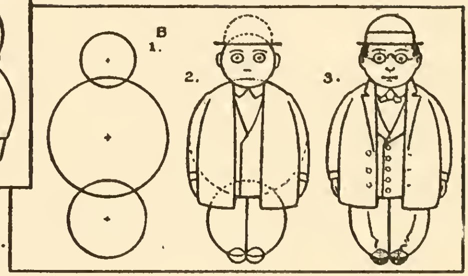

A
B
C
© E.G.L.

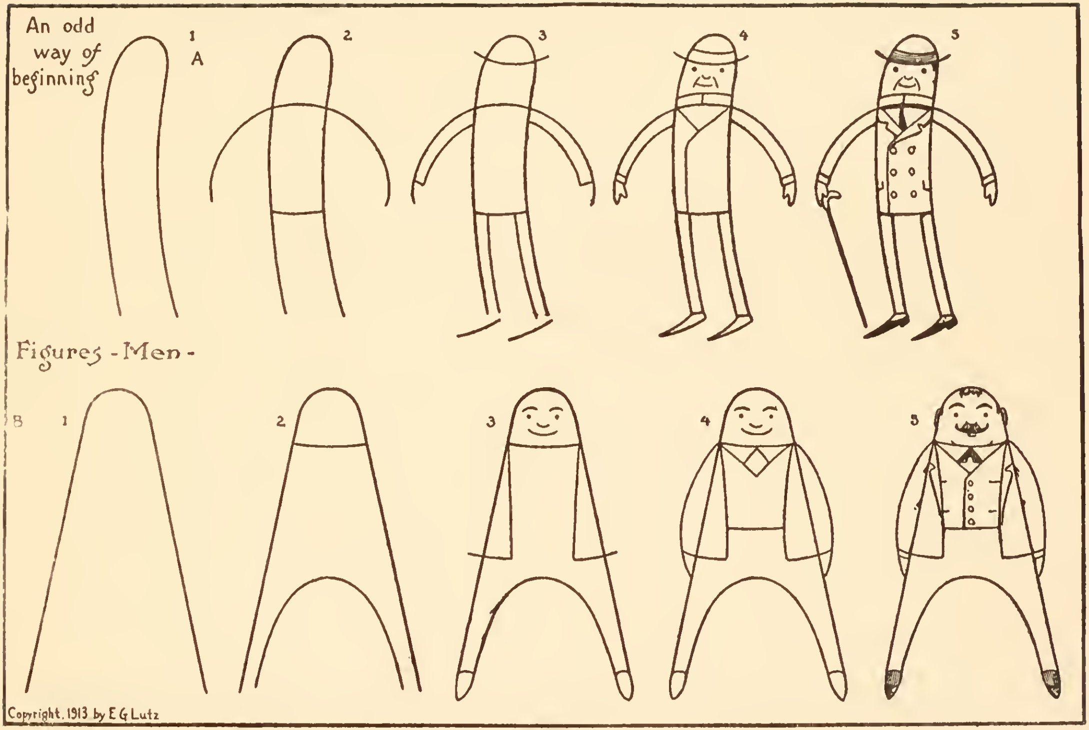

Little Girl
and Boy
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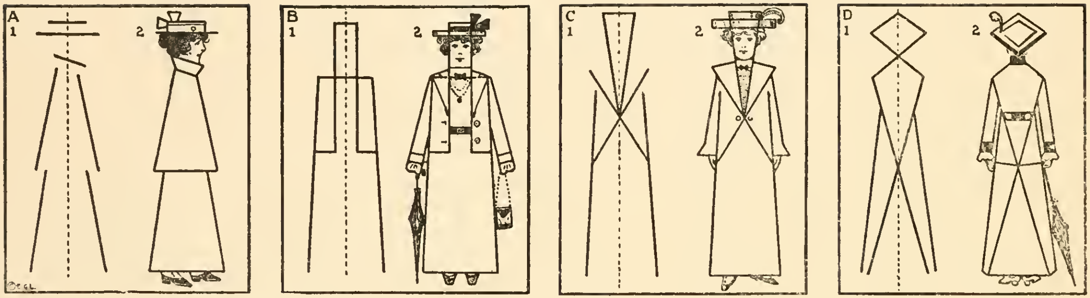
Round Figures

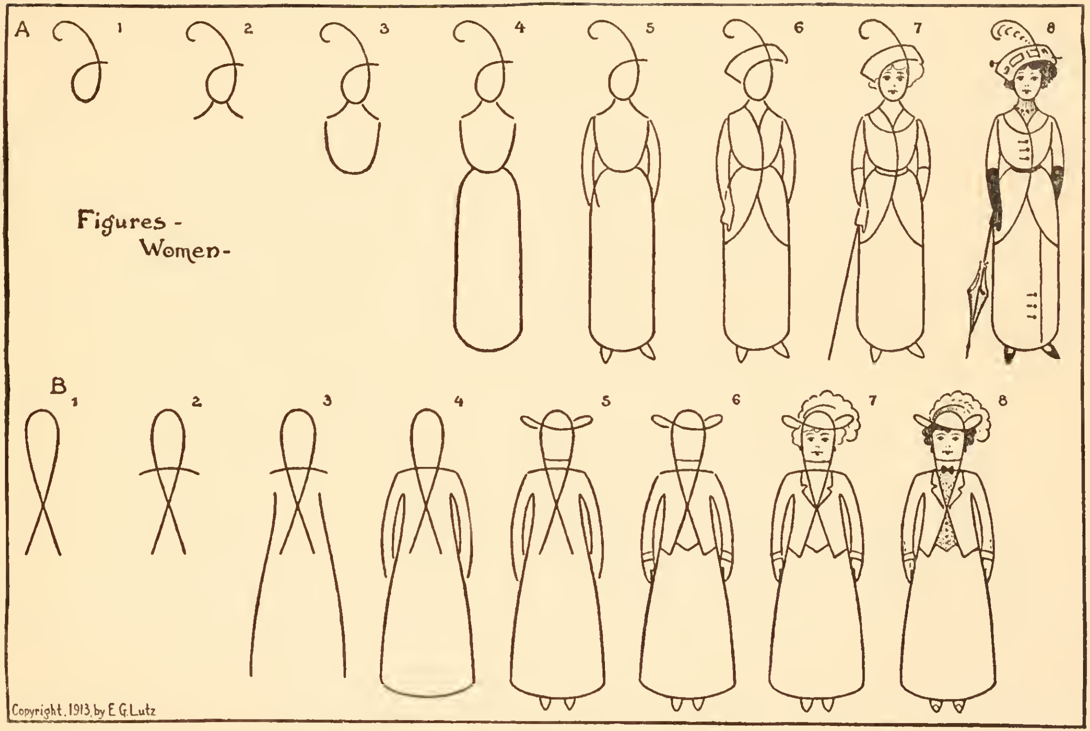


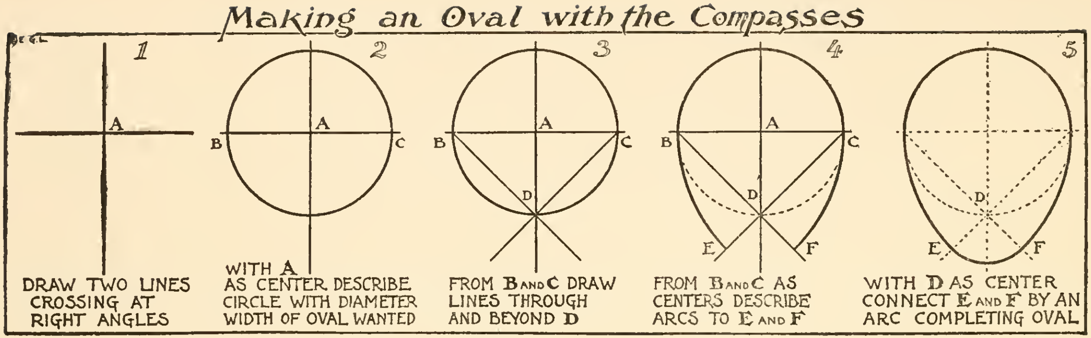
To draw these figures, first make circles as shown in A1. & B1.




An odd way of beginning
1
A
2
3
4
5
Figures -Men-
B
1
2
3
4
5
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A
1
2
B
1
2
C
1
2
D
1
2


A
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
Figures -
Women -
B
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
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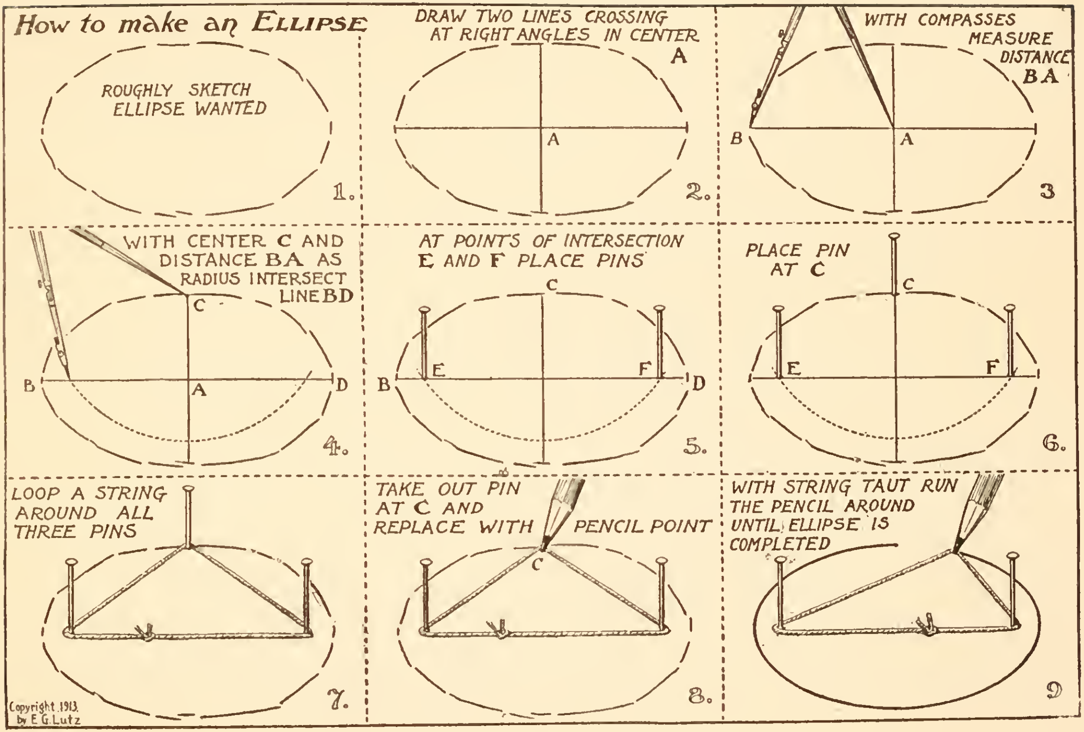


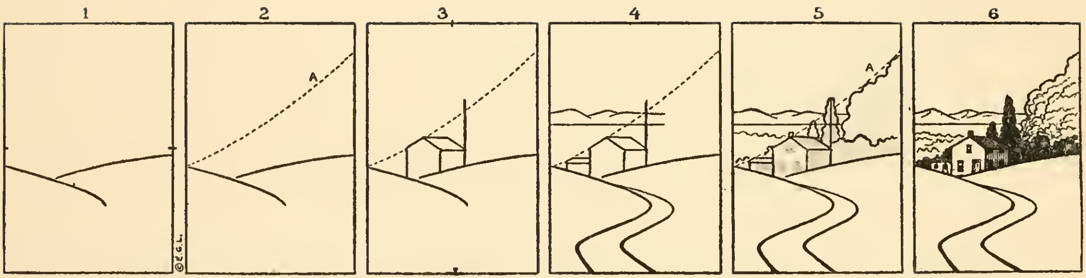
DRAWING OVALS AND ELLIPSES

Take note, first of all, of the difference between an ellipse and an oval.

The large plate explains the construction of an ellipse. It shows how to find the points where the three pins are placed that determine the size of the looped string. Be sure and make measurements accurately. Use a string that will not give, cotton thread is good for small ellipses, silk is too elastic. A suggestion to amateur gardeners: make elliptical flower beds this way.

The caution in regard to accuracy also applies to the making of the oval.


How to make an ELLIPSE
ROUGHLY SKETCH ELLIPSE WANTED
1.
DRAW TWO LINES CROSSING AT RIGHT ANGLES IN CENTER A
A
2.
WITH COMPASSES MEASURE DISTANCE BA
B
A
3
WITH CENTER C AND DISTANCE BA AS RADIUS INTERSECT LINE BD
C
B
A
D
4.
AT POINTS OF INTERSECTION E AND F PLACE PINS
C
E
F
B
D
5.
PLACE PIN AT C
C
E
F
6.
LOOP A STRING AROUND ALL THREE PINS
7.
TAKE OUT PIN AT C AND REPLACE WITH PENCIL POINT
C
8.
WITH STRING TAUT RUN THE PENCIL AROUND UNTIL ELLIPSE IS COMPLETED
9
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1
2
A
3
4
5
A
6

SUGGESTIONS FOR WATER-COLOR PAINTING

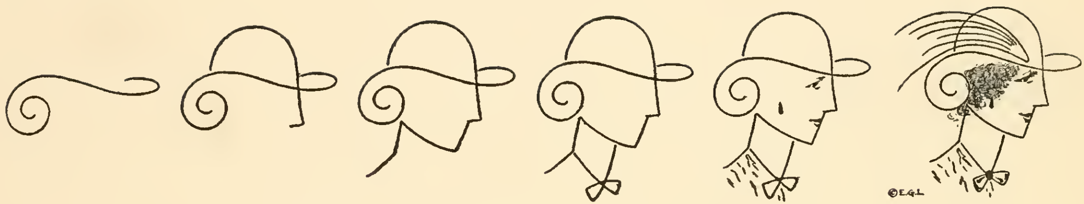
A Useful List of Water-Colors

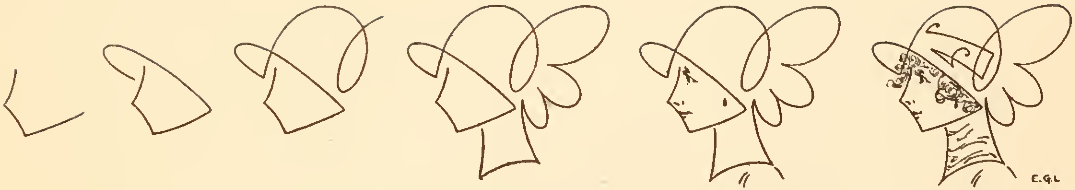
	Colors	What to Ask for in the Shop
1	Yellow	YELLOW OCHRE
2	Bright Yellow	GAMBOGE
3	Red	LIGHT RED
4	Crimson	CRIMSON LAKE
5	Brown	VANDYKE BROWN
6	Blue	NEW BLUE OR ULTRAMARINE
7	Green	HOOKER'S GREEN No. 1
8	Gray	PAYNE'S GRAY
	—Supplementary—	
9	Purple	MAUVE
10	Orange	ORANGE-VERMILION

Here is a good list of colors for practical work. The first eight are enough for every purpose; but add, if you wish, purple and orange. Moist colors in pans are best. There are many different kinds of red, green, blue and brown paints; and as you may be puzzled and not know what to get, the names of the best hues of these particular colors are also given. The most useful paints in this list are yellow ochre, light red, Vandyke brown and Payne's gray. Learn to work with them, use them often and see the beautiful effects they produce. Delicate tints are made with thin washes of yellow ochre and light red. Vandyke brown makes a variety of pleasing tints.

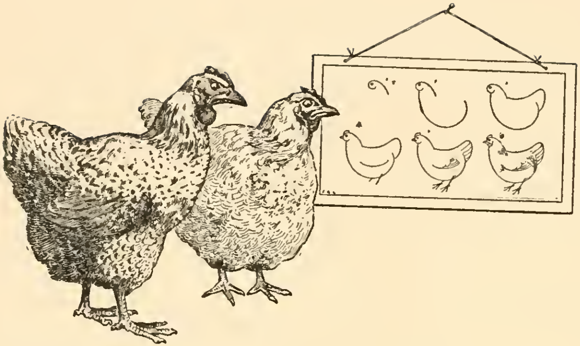
Use the bright colors sparingly.

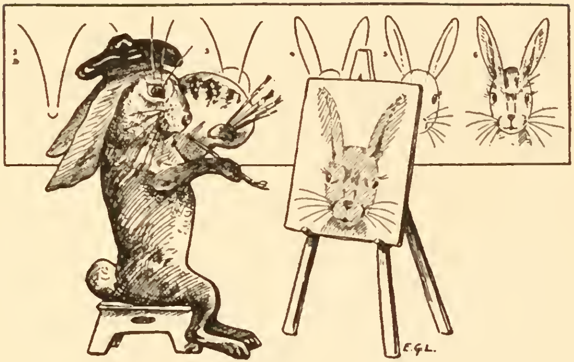
You do not need a black paint. Payne's gray with either brown, blue, crimson or green gives rich dark tones. Payne's gray is also useful in shadows and shading other colors. For the different kinds of greens, mix yellow ochre, blue or brown with Hooker's green. Use thin washes of light red and blue for the gray of distances and clouds.


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WHAT TO DRAW



THIS is really a remarkable book in which *line is made a good reason for form.* The youngest child may grasp the magic progress of this way of working and he will draw the picture naturally and well.

INSTRUCTIONS are very brief, for *the key lines* of each object tell their own story and the child is entranced by the results soon gained. There is no stupid tracing in this book, for tracing accomplishes at most only a little muscular control.

The book provides a step-by-step system

and HOW TO DRAW

that *fixes* the object in memory and d ops naturally a physical skill and a m knowledge of proportion and form.

Foreshortening and perspective, bugbears to young artists, are overcom the simplest progressive examples. REMEMBERING THE KEY LINE o the way to the completed object. T are hundreds of pictures to draw and al those most fascinating to the child, wh thrilled by the "magic" that makes dra easy and delightfully interesting.

"Just remember the KEY LINE, that's

AN IDEAL GIFT FOR CHILDREN

